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Waterlilies · Aquatic Plants · Perennial Borders

ORNAMENTAL FISHES

For Pools and Aquariums



The INDEPENDENCE
NURSERIES CO.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO

1926

GLORIOSA

*Is well adapted for pools and
natural ponds. Blooms from
May to October. See page 12.*



MARY

This picture gives only a faint idea of its beauty, and none whatever of its fragrance.

See page 13 for full description.



HOW TO ORDER WATERLILIES

THESE PRICES ARE NET for 1926, and are quoted F. O. B. Independence, which means that we ship orders at the customer's risk and expense; and after the delivery of properly packed goods to the express station or post office, we assume no further liability for loss or damage en route.

We prefer to make all shipments *express collect*, since this service includes a guarantee against loss, damage, or delay. We ship parcel post only when specifically requested and when funds are enclosed to cover postage, and, preferably, insurance.

Our terms are cash. We do not ship C. O. D., nor do we open accounts for new customers unless the initial order amounts to \$10 or more, and is accompanied by satisfactory commercial references.

To avoid delay at the Canadian border, customers should enclose the number of their permit to import plants, obtainable from the Plant Pest Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

We guarantee our stock to be in good condition when it is packed; should there be any question about this on arrival, the goods are to be returned at once for our inspection. We do not guarantee your results after planting, since unusual conditions over which we have no control, improper treatment, or the natural mortality of living material may interfere with the growth of plants.

We are pleased to furnish specific *cultural directions* for any of our plants and to assist you in adapting them to your conditions. Inquiries should be made before the plants are received, and our directions should be followed closely, as negligence in planting is the chief cause of poor results and dissatisfaction.

Many of our customers prefer to have us select combinations of plants for them, and if this service is desired, please sketch or describe for us the pool and its surroundings so that the results may be made to harmonize.

Sometimes, due to an unusual demand, we are unable to supply certain varieties to all who send orders. In such cases we *substitute* similar plants unless otherwise instructed.

We are able to schedule our work and give better service to those who *order early* in the season.

We prefer to ship the different varieties at the proper *time for planting* in your locality. Hardy lilies may be shipped from early May to late August, while tropical varieties should not be planted before June, except in the South.

Goldfish are shipped any time but tropical fish only from May to October. An extra charge of 50 cts. is made for cans in which small fish are shipped; the special cans for Giant Goldfish are to be returned promptly by prepaid express.

THE INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES CO.

W. G. O'Brien, Aquarist

Independence, Ohio

The Lure of the Water-Garden

HAVEN'T you always wanted a garden different from your neighbors'—and then let hoeing, weeding, and watering discourage you?

But that was before you thought of a water-garden, with its lasting beauty and fragrance, attainable with a minimum of effort. Whether a lake, a concrete pool, or just a wash-tub set in the ground, you have only to put in the plants and let nature be your gardener.

Waterlily culture has not been thoroughly understood in the past, and so has been considered a rich man's hobby. Waterlilies are easily grown; one does not need experience in order to be successful, and as the plants are not expensive there is no reason why they should not be grown in many more gardens than at present. Their requirements are few—sunshine for the full day, rich soil, and water. Those conditions can be given in the back yard, in a tub, just as well as in the broad expanse of a private estate or city park.

There are no flowers more beautiful than Waterlilies, or endowed with a more distinctive, delightful fragrance, and a wider range of color—white, blue, yellow, and various shades of pink to deep red. Some are “day bloomers,” like the common Waterlily; others do not open until evening, so that those prevented by duties from enjoying the “day bloomers” can harvest the full measure of enjoyment from the flowers that open in the early evening and remain open until noon or later the following day. Each flower opens about five successive days, then disappears under the water's surface.

The wonderful possibilities of Waterlilies are strikingly manifested by the rich colors and exceptionally long blooming season of the finest types.

With the native white lily and the yellow Indian Lotus, many desirable immigrant strains have intermingled in the melting-pot of hybridization beginning a rainbow of beautiful shades—brilliant crimson of the hardy and prolific *Nymphaea Gloriosa*; deep cerise of the sweet-scented *Rose Arcy*; evanescent shell-pink of the charming *Morning Glory*; ever darkling orange tints of *Paul Harriot*; dull bronze of the starry *Sioux*; soft sulphur-yellow of *Chromatella*; creamy white of the night-blooming *Egyptian Dentata*; mauve-lilac of the new *August Koch*;

delicate caerulean-blue of the enormous *Mrs. Edwards Whitaker*; deep royal purple of *Panama-Pacific*; dark blue of the true African *Zambiansis*, enhanced by the soft green shades of floating leaves. They are so productive that even a small collection provides a profusion of fragrant blossoms both day and night during the whole summer. In particular, *Gloriosa*, chosen as our color feature this season, frequently blooms continuously from early May until mid-October, or, as we say, from frost to frost.

Overtopping these attractive flowers that bloom upon the surface are the parasol leaves and stately blooms of the *Nelumbium* or Lotus, revered by pagan ancients as sacred to the deities. Who has not read of the haunting fragrance of the Sacred Lotus of the Nile!

With Waterlilies and Lotus as the motif of the picture, it is incomplete without harmonious surroundings. For the foreground use the lesser aquatic plants—azure Water Hyacinths with floating bulbs, gay yellow Water Poppies and Floating Hearts, four-leaved Water Clovers, delicate fringed Water Snowflakes, variegated Sweetflags, the Arrowheads, Parrotfeathers, and Lizardtail. For the background choose taller



National Flower Show Medal awarded Independence Nurseries

growing bog-plants—native blue Pickerel Weed, Wild Rice, or Hardy Rushes, Cat-tails, the Umbrella Palm, Egyptian Papyrus, or the Japanese Taro.

To frame the picture provide a border of Forget-me-nots, Japanese Iris, and perennials from the old-fashioned garden, or perhaps a rockery overgrown with moss, and mounded with Ground-ivy, Sedum, or alpines. Finally outrival Midas with a touch of living gold in the form of fishes that in one season multiply their treasure many times—truly a pot of gold at the foot of the floral rainbow.

In concrete pools the finer types of goldfish will match the lilies in multitudinous colors—red, gold, dark and light blue, pearl, silver and black—or perhaps as calico fish combining all shades. Chinese artistry has contributed fish with grotesque bodies and telescope eyes, while the Japanese have characteristically bred the graceful Veiltails with long flowing fins.

When winter comes, your water-garden may be perpetuated in miniature in an aquarium with submerged evergreens, red and brown aquatic shrubs, dwarf palms, waving grasses, floating jungles, glistening pebbles, and rock palaces. Such plants are both the background and the life-balance for the exotic fishes that find on it a perfect home.

Goldfish exist in many pleasing forms. Even more interesting are the active and iridescent tropical toy fishes—the Mexican Sword-tail that bears living young, the Chinese Paradise Fish that builds a nest of thousands of bubbles—a veritable air-castle—the striped Danio or Zebra Fish, the Ribbon-tailed Hapochilus, the chameleon-scaled Cichlids, the cel-like Chinese Walking Fish that can jump many times its own length out of water and walk back if it falls on land, the spotted Gambusia or Mosquito-killer, the stately Brazilian Halfmoon or Scalare, and many others with most curious habits.

The ancient practice of changing water in a fragile globe, to the constant annoyance of all parties concerned, is now tabu. Properly balanced aquariums may be left undisturbed for months or years, a bit of life in an element so mysterious to us because it is so different from our terrestrial surroundings.

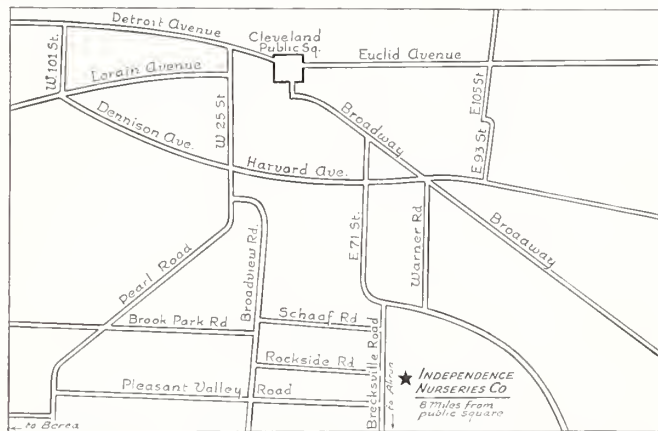
NOTE.—Many people have the impression that the lily-pond breeds mosquitoes. True enough, but the wrigglers that hatch from the eggs are ideal food for fishes and never grow up to annoy you or your neighbors. Our numerous ponds at Independence demonstrate this convincingly.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

In natural conditions Waterlilies root in rich soil in the shallow water of a marsh or pond where there is plenty of sunlight. These conditions are easily reproduced in the garden.

Ponds. In a natural pond the Waterlilies may be planted where the water is 1 to 2 feet deep. If the bottom is sand or gravel, the roots may be planted in a basket of soil and sunk an inch below the bottom level. Otherwise they may be simply pushed under the soil or anchored with a stone if the bottom is too soft to hold them.

A pond is easily made by damming a small stream or spring, but it is advisable to direct the flow away from the places where the Waterlilies



This diagram shows route from Public Square, Cleveland, to Independence Nurseries. The Cleveland-Akron bus line, via Brecksville, passes our nursery.

are to be grown. A hole dug at the side of a stream and filled by back-water makes an ideal pond. Clay soil is very suitable for pond construction by simply digging a pond 2 feet deep, tamping the bottom and sides and filling in 6 inches of good soil. But if the excavation must be made in loose or porous soil, it is also practical to line the sides and bottom with 6 inches of clay which has been pounded and worked with botts until it is plastic.

Except in a formal garden, the clay pool is very satisfactory, as its edges provide suitable quarters for moisture-loving plants, rock-work, and other natural effects.

Concrete Pools. An average pool is made by excavating 3 feet deep, putting in 6 inches of cinders and building an inside form which allows a thickness of 6 to 8 inches for the walls and bottom. The sides may be straight or sloped and should be reinforced with rods or wire netting to prevent injury by frost. Good results are obtained from a mixture of one part good Portland cement, two parts sharp sand, and three parts half-inch gravel or crushed stone, blended with water and poured into the wetted forms to set as a unit. The forms may be removed when the concrete is firm and the rough places smoothed down with a brick, or a thin coat of cement may be put on with a trowel.

A pool can be made without forms, by first digging a trench as a form for the walls, and after these have set the center is dug out and the bottom poured. The top edge may be finished neatly or replaced by rough stones or boulders. It is desirable to leave it lower than the ground and cover with sod or trailing vines.

In either case, the newly poured concrete should be kept moist for several days by frequent sprinkling or by a covering of moist straw or bagging. It is best to fill and empty the pool several times during a period of at least two weeks to remove alkali which may injure plants or fish.

Inlet- and drain-pipes are convenient, but a hose may be used for filling and siphoning out when necessary. The pool may be partially filled with soil—6 inches soil, 2 inches gravel, and 8 inches of water is convenient—or plants may be set in tubs, boxes, or baskets.

Tub Culture. It is entirely practical and satisfactory to grow Water-lilies, Lotus, and aquatics in tubs, half-barrels, or any container 2 feet or more across that will hold water. As many city dwellers find this



Just a suggestion of the latent possibilities of natural ponds



Waterlilies deserve the best surroundings possible, but their beauty is not lessened when grown in a small pool

method very convenient, we have devoted pages 25 and 26 to the plants suitable for this purpose.

Soil and Planting. The best soil for aquatic plants is a mixture of three parts of fibrous loam or good garden soil with one part well-rotted cow-manure. Other manure may be used but not when fresh, as its fermentation may foul the pool and injure the young plants. Bone-meal is not desirable unless mixed with the soil (1 quart to the bushel) several months before use. Blood-meal is a good commercial fertilizer and may be used to feed plants that appear to have exhausted their soil. We supply this in convenient packages sufficient for three to five Waterlilies at 50 cts. per carton.

Swamp muck should not be used since it is often foul, sour, or low in fertility. New manure or blood-meal should be given hardy Waterlilies each year and new soil every two or three years.

Waterlilies should be set with the crown of the plant just beneath the

surface of the soil, which is then covered with an inch of sand or gravel to keep the water clean. Eight inches of water above the crown is best for the production of blossoms. Any depth from 6 inches to 2 feet will do, but young plants should always be started in shallow water where the warmth of the sun reaches them. Full sunlight on the pool is very desirable for the growth and formation of blossoms.

At least one cubic foot of soil should be allowed for each Waterlily, and more if possible. To obtain satisfactory growth in boxes they must be large enough to provide plenty of nourishment. A single plant in a box 2 feet square and a foot deep, filled with proper soil, will develop remarkable blooms.

It is best, though not necessary, to have a separate container for each Waterlily as the leaf-spread averages 3 feet in diameter. Shallow water plants may be set in the same box to advantage.

The green scum which appears in the pool at intervals is a vegetable growth resulting from the exposure of fresh water and new soil to the sunlight. It usually disappears in a short time with the assistance of a few snails. The use of chemicals is not advisable on account of probable injury to the fish and plants. Changing water that has become green generally prolongs the condition by providing new spores or perhaps fresh fertilization. The old water should clear up in a short time without further attention.

Planting-Time. Hardy Waterlilies may be planted after the middle of April, as at that time new leaves appear in the ponds. Half-dormant roots are shipped until July and after that growing plants. Tropical varieties are propagated in greenhouse pools and sent out as growing plants when the temperature averages about 70 degrees, usually not until June in the latitude of New York, Cleveland, and Chicago, but much earlier in the South. Tropical Lilies make remarkable growth, and when well fertilized, bloom within several weeks after planting, continuing to produce their enormous flowers until late in the fall. They may also be grown in a sun-room or conservatory pool, blooming the year round with the aid of occasional rations of blood-meal poked under the soil. It is to be noted that young tropical Lilies have a tendency to become dormant if planted out in too cold, deep or shaded water; but if the plants are removed to a warm, sunny location they usually start to grow again.

Fish and Snails. Since the first question that arises when the new pool is suggested concerns the effect it will have on the mosquito population, it is well to remove any doubts by the assurance that the favorite food of many kinds of small fishes is the larva, or wriggler, which hatches from the egg of the mosquito. It is therefore only necessary to provide the fish and you will have a very effective trap for the pests.

The small black aphids which infest the leaves and stems above water should be washed off with the hose so that the fish can destroy them. The small tropical fish which we describe on page 28 are all active insect enemies. They multiply rapidly in the pool and are easily kept over winter in small aquariums, where their interesting habits and flashing colors are a constant source of pleasure.

Goldfish will winter outside in ponds or pools containing soil and roots, or in pools which are covered to prevent freezing. They should not be left under ice in clean pools unless the ice is broken frequently, as the water may become foul when not aerated. In the absence of an aquarium, fish may be kept in a tub in the basement, preferably under a drip from the water faucet to eliminate the need of changing. Fancy Goldfish are sufficiently valuable and attractive to justify good care in a suitable aquarium.

Tropical fish should be taken from the pool as soon as the temperature goes much below 60 degrees and kept in an aquarium properly balanced with plants so that the water need not be changed. This subject is more fully discussed on page 28.

Cut-Flowers. The lasting quality of Waterlily blossoms makes them satisfactory for decorative purposes. Tropical varieties that stand above water look best in vases, and the hardy varieties should be floated in dishes of water. Ordinarily, cut blossoms follow their customary habits of opening and closing, but it is possible to keep them open continuously by dropping paraffin from a lighted candle between the petals at their union with the stem.

Closed blossoms are safely shipped by packing in damp paper, and their adaptation to pool displays, table decorations, and floral pieces is making them very popular. We can supply cut-flowers of hardy varieties from June to October and small quantities of Blue Lilies at any time.



Lilies in a formal planting, where the concrete rectangular pool is made part of the landscape design

Winter Care. Under normal conditions hardy Waterlilies, Lotus, and native aquatics winter in the ponds under water and seldom need protection unless the water gets very low, in which case a covering of leaves, straw, or manure should be provided.

Unless heavily reinforced, a concrete pool is more likely to need protection than Lilies, as the expansion of ice frequently cracks the walls. A small pool may be covered with boards and litter so that little or no ice can form on it or the pool may be drained and the roots covered with litter; if the roots are planted in boxes, these may be taken out and protected in a trench, or taken into a cool basement and kept covered with moist burlap until spring. Dry rot is destructive to dormant roots and should be avoided by providing natural conditions of cold and moisture.

Tropical Lilies are best treated as annual plants, and replaced year after year, as their beauty and extraordinary productiveness more than justify their moderate cost. They may be kept in bloom all year in indoor pools but it is difficult to make them form dormant bulbs which may be wintered in moist sand. Dormancy is not caused by cold but by lack of nourishment, and if the foliage is allowed to freeze off, the bulb seldom forms. Planting in small container so that the soil is exhausted and the bulb formed before frost, dwarfs the blooms and greatly reduces the length of the season. September is their time of greatest production, if undisturbed. Likewise, in order to set out young plants in June, the bulb must be started to grow in warm shallow water about February. For these reasons it is seldom worth while to try to preserve the tropicals unless a greenhouse pool is available.

The name "tropical" is rather misleading, as many of our finest and best-known garden flowers do not live over winter but are cheerfully replaced each year. None of them, however, will bloom for so long a period or produce so many large and fragrant flowers as tropical Waterlilies.

Correspondence. In these paragraphs we have tried to cover the questions that ordinarily occur to those who want good results from their pools, and to summarize, we repeat that the essentials are good soil, plenty of sunlight, and warm, shallow water. We are always interested in the experiences of our customers and appreciate letters



A natural pond or a sluggish stream is ideal for Hardy Waterlilies

describing in sufficient detail, the methods of planting and results so that we may intelligently discuss the difficulties.

Photographs. We greatly appreciate photographs of beautiful pools and their surroundings, and like to use them in our catalogue and advertising. We shall be pleased to present the sender of a photograph sufficiently attractive for this purpose with one of the finest blue or pink tropical Waterlilies.

Selection of Plants. We are pleased to give you the benefit of our experience in choosing suitable plants for the pool or its borders. Accordingly, we have made up a number of collections of plants that have proved popular individually, and which may be combined in a well-balanced and attractive water-garden. These collections also represent an appreciable saving in price over the separate items.

Tropical Waterlilies

BLUE, LAVENDER, PURPLE, RED, WHITE, AND PINK

Tropical Waterlilies or *Nymphaeas* have many desirable qualities. Although they are set out late in the season, usually June, they make such remarkable growth that within several weeks blossoms appear, and continue increasing in size and numbers until heavy frosts destroy the foliage. As cold does not cause them to become dormant, the blooming season closes much later than that of the hardy varieties. Three months is a fair average in northern states, lengthening in the South, and in indoor pools, to the full year where the temperature averages 65 to 70 degrees. The plants are remarkably adaptable and may be made to produce 3-inch flowers by being crowded into small pots in a bucket of water, or 12-inch flowers and a 6-foot leaf-spread when planted in a large box in a sunny pool. The blossoms are carried a foot or more above the surface of the water, in pleasing contrast to those of the native or hardy varieties, and many of them possess a lasting fragrance.

The effect of sunlight on tropical Lilies is somewhat unusual. Some open in the morning and close late in the afternoon, like the hardy *Nymphaeas*, and others open at dusk and remain open until the following noon or on cool, cloudy days they may scarcely close at all. These types are designated as "day blooming" and "night blooming" respectively, although the latter name does not truly indicate the generous flowering habit of this most satisfactory of all Waterlilies for those who have little time to enjoy their gardens in the heat of the day. The blossoms of both day and night bloomers last about five days, and as there are often three or four open at the same time from midsummer until frost, the tropical *Nymphaeas* are justly considered the aristocrats of the water garden.

As noted on page 4, Tropical Waterlilies should not be placed in the pool until settled warm weather comes on, which in the latitude of Cleveland is about the first of June. In the southern states the planting period will of course be somewhat earlier.



A typical specimen of the Night-blooming *Nymphaea*, *Juno*, whose luxuriant growth promises an abundance of bloom during the entire summer. See page 11



Nymphaea rubra rosea (Night-blooming) delights most people both on account of its color and its attractive design—like a star. See page 11

DAY-BLOOMING TROPICAL WATERLILIES

Capital letters indicate most satisfactory varieties

AUGUST KOCH. This new *Nymphaea* is one of the best of the viviparous group, a characteristic of which is the production of young plants from the center of the leaves. The plant is vigorous in growth, free-blooming, and may be kept productive the entire year in a conservatory pool. The leaves are vivid green on the surface, while the under side is suffused with pink. The fragrant blooms, 7 inches across, are carried well out of water and last five or six days. The prevailing color is a deep lilac with purple shading on the sepals and on parts of the stamens. \$2.50 each.

Cærulea. The Egyptian Blue Lotus. Light blue flowers 3 to 6 inches across, paling to white at base of petals; yellow stamens with blue tips. A very fine grower and a prolific bloomer. \$1.25 each.

Capensis. Sometimes known as the Cape Blue Waterlily. Flowers 6 to 9 inches across; particularly desirable for cutting, as the sky-blue shade shows to great advantage when placed indoors. \$1.50 each.

Castaliflora. The blooms are exceptionally large, measuring about 10 inches in diameter, while the color is a delicate shade of pink. They open early in the morning, remaining open all day, and have a most delicious fragrance. Leaves are quite attractive, in that they are flushed with pink on the under side, while the upper side is light green. \$3.50 each.

DAUBEN. A viviparous *Nymphaea*, very prolific in moderate-sized, pale blue flowers and in development of the young plants on the leaves. These plants mature rapidly and may bloom while still attached to the parent stock. Crowded quarters restrict the size of the bloom but scarcely affect the number. The production of flowers is continuous under favorable conditions. Excellent for tub culture. \$1 each.

Ernst Ludwig. An unusually good variety for pools but of too rampant growth for tub-cultivation. Blooms early and continuously; general effect is violet-blue. Because of the vigorous growth, care should be taken to give it ample space to develop properly. \$3.

DAY-BLOOMING TROPICAL WATERLILIES, continued

General Pershing. One of the finest novelties of recent years. Very large, fragrant flowers of pure, warm pink, unlike any other Day-blooming Waterlily. Very free flowering and one of the most highly prized. \$5 each.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. A most charming variety with petals of rich rose-pink illumined by a mass of golden stamens. Flowers are borne well out of the water, with the profusion of the *Gracilis* type of which it is a descendant. \$2 each.

MRS. EDWARDS WHITAKER. The largest and most striking of the day-blooming tropical Lilies, obtained by crossing *Ovalifolia* with the *Castaliflora*. The blooms are frequently over a foot in diameter and are produced in quantity. The color is lavender-blue, which becomes paler as the bloom ages. This variety is very desirable for large pools. \$3 each.

Mrs. George H. Pring. A new and novel type that produces numbers of large, fragrant, white flowers with pointed petals. Very attractive among the pinks and blues in a pond and excellent when used alone in a formal setting. An introduction from the Missouri Botanical Gardens. \$3.50 each.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Similar in some respects to Dauben, and possesses the same characteristics of foliage. The lavender-blue flowers of this variety have attained a much greater size than those of the parent, and the plant makes a stronger growth. The yellow stamens furnish a pretty contrast with the lavender hue of the petals. \$2 each.

Nymphaea gracilis purpurea (Sturtevant). Has, on first opening, flowers of a rich purple color, fading to violet-blue; stamens blue. \$2 ea.

Nymphaea gracilis rosea perfecta (Sturtevant). Produces flowers of large size, on stems well above the water, of a fine deep pink color, with very little of the purple generally found in *Nymphaea zanzibariensis rosea*, one of its parents. The flowers measure from 8 to 10 inches across. \$2 each.

***Nymphaea gracilis rubra*.** One of the latest developments among the *Gracilis* hybrids, with a very deep pink or red flower. Vigorous in growth and the best of this type. \$5 each.



A naturalistic Pool in the garden of Mrs. H. C. Otterbern, Cincinnati, Ohio

***Ovalifolia*.** Extremely large flowers of the lightest shade of blue imaginable, so pale as to be almost white; as the blooms age, they become more strongly shaded with blue. A delicate fragrance adds to the charm of the flower. \$3.50 each.

PANAMA PACIFIC. This is, perhaps, the most attractive of the *Nymphaeas*, producing flowers of a deep royal purple with yellow stamens. The buds are green-bronze flaked with red-brown and the petals edged with red. Like the other viviparous Lilies it blooms freely and perpetually in the proper environment. One of the best conservatory types. \$3 each.

PENNSYLVANIA. Deep blue flowers a foot across and produced freely. Sepals marked with purple lines and dots. The leaves slightly speckled with brown above; beneath, the ground-color is red-purple at the edge, shading to pale green centers. Desirable in a small pool or tub. \$2.50 each.

DAY-BLOOMING TROPICAL WATERLILIES, continued

Blue Beauty (Pulcherrima). A prototype of Pennsylvania with slightly smaller flowers of lighter blue. \$2 each.

Stella Gurney. Light pink flowers of charming form and more than ordinary size. Vigorous and very free flowering. A new and very attractive sort. \$3.50 each.

Wilson Gigantea. Huge lavender blooms, 7 to 8 inches across, which rise a foot above the surface of the water. One of the most desirable varieties for large pools. \$3.50 each.

Many kinds of hardy perennial plants give a tropical setting to the pool. We can furnish almost every variety needed, and shall be happy to give you full information about perennials that are suitable.



Waterlilies can be made the focal point in parks or on large estates

ZANZIBAR LILIES (*N. Capensis Zanzibariensis*)

African Lilies have characteristically bell-shaped flowers and very many stamens strikingly different from all other *Nymphæas* in form and fragrance. The flowers are produced freely and of any desired size. The plant is very adaptable, thriving whether the roots are confined in small pots or in large boxes. The color of the flower varies among the seedlings but follows closely the tints of the underside of the leaves. Three general types are listed. **Blue**, \$2 each; **Rose**, \$1.50 each; **Purple**, \$3 each.

NIGHT-BLOOMING TROPICAL LILIES

The Night-blooming or, more accurately, night-opening *Nymphæas*, are derived from very ancient parentage. To the Egyptians, they were known as the Lotus, and from the records remaining to us we may trace the important part they played in the life and religion of this mystic race. Opening at dusk, these flowers are the guardians of the night, not closing again until the sun is high in the heavens; and if the sky be overcast, the vigil continues through the whole day, perhaps, and the following night until the wayward sun returns, or the bloom's allotted span of life (five days) has passed.

Modern practice would dedicate this type to the tired business man who seldom is permitted to see and enjoy the day-blooming varieties.

Capital letters indicate most satisfactory varieties

Bisset. The blooms of this variety are rose-pink, somewhat globular with concave petals; flowers reach good size (8 to 10 inches across) and are borne in profusion. \$2 each.

Dean. Light pink blooms; the leaves are deep green, tinged with brown, slightly ruffled about the edges. \$1.50 each.

Dentata. Pure white blooms somewhat flatter than the usual varieties; ordinarily 8 to 12 inches across. \$1.25 each.

Dentata magnifica. Flowers are about the same size as the preceding varieties, but with a tinge of yellow in the white; the bloom is decidedly cup-shaped. \$2.50 each.

Devonshire. Blooms are pure red in color. The leaves, 8 inches across, make this sort more suitable for pools than for tub-culture. The flowers are carried well above the water. \$1.50 each.

FRANK TRELEASE. This *Nymphaea* should be in every collection, as it is the darkest colored of all Waterlilies. The blooms are dark crimson; the foliage is dark bronze. \$1.50 each.

George Huster. Flowers are unusually large in size, many of them 10 to 12 inches across. The plant is a very free-blooming sort and its bright crimson blooms form a very pleasant addition to the pool. \$2.50 each.

Jubilee. The petals are thicker than those of many varieties of Waterlilies, a delicate creamy white shading to pink at base. \$1.50 each.

JUNO (*N. dentata superba*). This is quite an improvement upon *N. dentata* of which it is a seedling. Flowers are larger and sepals and petals are extra broad. Vigorous and free-flowering. Awarded a certificate of merit by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$3 each.

Kew. A very free-flowering variety of moderate growth, making it suitable for tub-culture. Light pink flowers. \$1.50 each.

Minerva. Similar to Juno in form and size, but with a rich suffusion of yellow at the center. The flower is decidedly cup-shaped. \$2.50 each.

O'MARA. Reddish pink flowers with white stripes. Attains great size—10 to 12 inches. It is a strong, vigorous grower. \$1.50 each.

RUBRA ROSEA. The flower is rosy carmine, and, due to the pointed petals, which are broader at the base, the shape is quite like a star; good size—8 to 10 inches across. \$1.50 each.

Sturtevant. One of the most brilliant red varieties with large flowers 10 to 12 inches across. It should be given full exposure to the sun and extra-rich soil. \$2 each.

Bright colored flowers are peculiarly adapted to the margin of a Lily pool. The clear water reflects the form and color in an enticing fashion. Aquilegias, delphiniums, foxgloves, and a host of others can be used to advantage. We shall be glad to give you full details on request.



Because of distinctive foliage, Victoria Lilies form a striking contrast to other Lilies

VICTORIAS

There are two species of these astounding plants, quite similar in all respects except that *Victoria cruziana* is much harder than *V. regia*, and will grow well and bloom outdoors with proper care in the latitude of Cleveland where it is difficult or impossible to flower *V. regia*.

Cruziana (*V. Trickeri*). An aquatic plant characterized by enormous leaves, often 6 feet across, with the edges turned stiffly erect to the height of 3 to 8 inches. The flowers are enormous, 15 to 18 inches in diameter, opening white on the evening of the first day, and closing the middle of the following morning. They assume a pink or glowing red hue on opening the second evening. They are richly fragrant. Adapted only to very large pools or natural ponds. \$10 each.

Hardy Waterlilies

RED, PINK, WHITE, ORANGE, AND YELLOW

The popularity of this class of *Nymphaeas* has increased so rapidly that some of the varieties can scarcely be propagated in sufficient quantities. It is desirable that orders be sent in early to avoid disappointment, and it is well to indicate what varieties may be substituted when orders are placed late in the season. No winter care is necessary in natural ponds or lakes, and there is nothing more beautiful than a broad expanse of water dotted with the green lily-pads and fragrant blossoms in all shades of red, yellow, orange, white, or pink. The

numerous artificial lakes which are being built in connection with real estate development are admirably adapted for the naturalizing of colored Waterlilies, as they are usually devoid of other aquatic plants.

Hardy Lilies are equally at home in concrete pools, half barrels, or tubs; and with a little care to prevent actual freezing of the roots, their beauty and fragrance may be enjoyed year after year. Lack of experience will not interfere with results, as Waterlilies "just grow" when provided with sunlight, rich soil, and warm shallow water.

New Hybrids of Recent Introduction

The development of the most attractive hardy Waterlilies has been largely the work of M. Marliac, at Temple-sur-Lot, France, some of the best being still known as the Marliac hybrids. The surpassing qualities of the older Marliac varieties, among which is included the red *Gloriosa* (Glory) assure us that we may safely recommend the following new *Nymphaeas*.

ATROPURPUREA. An unusually fine *Nymphaea* in many respects, and the largest and darkest of the red types. The flowers are 7 inches across, of very dark brilliant crimson without white shading common to the other red varieties. The petals curve upward at the end, giving a bowl-like effect very pleasing in connection with the yellow stamens. The leaves are a deep green with a rich purple shading on the under side. \$12 each.

CHRYSANTHA. An excellent new variety especially adapted for tub culture. Both flowers and leaves are of moderate size, but the plant propagates rapidly and blooms freely. The color undergoes a remarkable change on successive days, opening a creamy yellow, and darkening each day until it is finally deep orange-vermilion, the stamens remaining brilliant orange. The leaves are pleasingly mottled with brown. \$3 ea.



A simple pool of concrete with rock-bound edges. Rock plants and perennials complete the picture

COMANCHE. A strong-growing variety and the finest of the changeable types. The prevailing color the first day is apricot, deepening later to a rich copper-bronze, streaked with red. It is difficult to describe the effect of these blossoms standing in stately splendor above a field of brown-blotched olive-green leaves—a fitting centerpiece for a formal pool. \$7.50 each.

HERMINE. A distinctive new white *Nymphaea* with large blossoms of a pronounced tulip shape, having long lanceolate petals and light green sepals. Hermine blooms more freely than other hardy whites and is adapted for tub culture. \$3 each.

INDIANA. A brilliantly colored and prolific type intermediate between *Chrysantha* and the *Comanche*, changing in shade from yellow-orange to bright coppery red. The leaves are heavily blotched, showing but little of the underlying olive-green through the dark maroon shading. \$5 each.

LAYDEKER FULGENS. A new variety that promises to become very popular. For several years it has been one of the earliest to flower of all our *Nymphaeas* and is very productive. The blooms are a rich amaranth-red, the sepals white, shading to rose-pink, and the stamens fiery red. Leaves dark green with flecks of red-brown near the stem. Not so large nor so double as *Gloriosa* but a fitting rival. \$6 each.

LAYDEKER PURPLE. Flowers are of medium size with crimson petals and orange stamens. Free flowering and well adapted to tub culture. \$2.50 each.

NEPTUNE. An attractive combination of rosy pink flecked on white, deepening the shading from the tip to the base of the petals, and from the edge to the center of the large cup-shaped flowers. The close-up effect is that of an impressionist painting of great beauty and meticulous detail. \$12 each.

VENUSTA. We consider this the most beautiful pink *Nymphaea*, with numerous well-rounded petals of uniform clear, deep pink and just a hint of salmon reflected from the golden stamens. The flower opens wide and is quite double. This is one of those rare hardy *Nymphaeas* that stand well above the water surface. \$5 each.



Morning Glory. See page 15



Lily Pool at Shadow-Cliff, residence of Mrs. Eleanor M. Ford

HARDY WATERLILIES—General List

Capital letters indicate recommended varieties

Attraction. The color of this superb variety is deep red tinged with rose; sepals are white, striped with the color of the flower. This is easily the largest hardy Waterlily in cultivation, as it will frequently produce blooms 8 inches across. The large size of the flowers, with the strong, heavy growth of the plant, makes this a variety which should be found in every water-garden. \$7.50 each.

Aurora. Changing hues in the blooms of this plant make it exceedingly interesting. When the flowers first open they are a creamy yellow tinted with rose, which gradually changes to a dark red by the third day. A small plant, suitable for tub-culture. \$2 each.

Comanche. See description on page 13. \$7.50 each.

Escarboucle. Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. A rich spicy odor adds to the charm of the flower. The plants make strong growth and are best adapted to a fairly large pool. \$7.50 each.

Eugenia de Land. Flowers of deep rose-pink with long, narrow petals and yellow stamens, borne upon the surface of the water. The plants are strong growers and will produce flowers freely. This is easily the best of the *N. odorata* type. \$1.50 each.

GLADSTONE. Flowers of large size—usually 6 to 8 inches in diameter—pure white in color; stamens are yellow and form a pleasing contrast with the petals. Plant requires a good deal of space as it is a very strong grower. \$1.50 each.

Gloriosa. (See front cover.) This remarkable red *Nymphaea* has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend it as the nucleus of every collection. It is thoroughly at home in a tub, a pool, or a lake, and will thrive under extreme conditions. The fragrant floating blossoms are often 6 to 7 inches across, perfect in form, and rather double. The color deepens on successive days and the bright carmine of spring-time becomes a dark currant-red later in the season. The excellent qualities persist in the cut flowers which continue to open for about five days when floated in bowls. This attractive feature of Waterlilies is often overlooked, though cutting the blooms stimulates their production just as it does in the case of many other plants. While it is customary to regard catalogue descriptions as unduly optimistic, we can assure you that it is unnecessary for us to exaggerate the good points of the *Gloriosa*. It is a Lily, that, according to many of our customers, "blooms and blooms, and is just lovely." \$5 each.

Helen Fowler. The fragrance which the blooms of this plant possess makes it additionally attractive, although the color—a deep pink—would certainly cause it to be exceedingly popular. Flowers are borne well above the water, which makes them available for cutting. Rather small plants, desirable for tub-culture. \$1.25 each.

JAMES BRYDON. Flowers are rich crimson, entirely distinct from other red-flowering varieties. Petals broad and incurving, forming a cup-shaped flower about 6 inches across. It is one of the first to bloom. \$3 each.

LUSTROUS. A new variety of our own introduction. It is a distinct improvement over any known variety of pink Waterlily. The bloom is large, perfect cup-shaped, with a host of deep rose-pink petals, while the center is closely packed with yellow stamens. The sepals likewise are deep pink on the inside and brown beneath. There is a peculiar silvery sheen to the color, which gives it a wonderful luster; indeed many visitors last summer described it as "a deep peach-color." The young leaves are reddish brown, turning to deep green with age and have a distinctly ruffled edge. The plant is a strong grower, but the short leaf-stems restrict the spread, making the clump of leaves more compact—a desirable quality. Lustrous is not only new because this is the fifth year of its introduction, but new in that the bloom has a color and sheen entirely distinct from other varieties. \$10 each.

Marliacea albida. (White.) This variety blooms continually throughout the season. The petals are white, with yellow stamens. This is a really excellent variety. \$1 each.

Marliacea carnea. (Flesh.) Very like the variety given above, except that the color is light pink which grows somewhat darker toward the base of the petals. \$1 each.

MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA. (Yellow.) Medium-sized flowers usually 4 to 6 inches across. Color of the bloom is bright yellow, with stamens somewhat deeper in color. Leaves green, mottled brown. \$2 each.

Marliac rose. Quite like the others in habit of growth, but the flowers are deep rose-color. One of the peculiarities of this plant is that the young tender leaves are bluish red, changing to deep green as they become older. \$2 each.

MARY. A beautiful pink gem of the Odorata type, small in flower but very fragrant. Especially desirable for tub-culture. See color illustration, 2d cover. \$1 each.

Mexicana. A miniature yellow Waterlily suitable for tub-culture or for borders of pools. \$1.50 each.

Morning Glory. A beautiful *Nymphaea* of our own introduction, first called Mary Exquisita, but later changed to avoid confusion with the smaller Mary listed above. Its present name is very appropriate as the blooms open early in the morning, and are undoubtedly of glorious size, color, and exquisite fragrance. The color is a delicate shell-pink, almost white at the petal tips, shading deeper toward the center of the flower. In many respects Morning Glory resembles *Gloriosa*, having the same robust root growth, long blooming season, perfect double flowers, and lasting qualities when cut. \$3.50 each. (See illustration, page 13.)



Upper flower, *N. marliacea chromatella*. Lower flower *Sioux*



Upper flower, *Nymphæa marliacea albida*. See page 15
 Lower flower, *Nymphæa, Gladstone*. See page 14

Fancy Fishes in many classes—Paradise, Chinese Walking, Giant Gold, and others—add to the charm of a lily tub or pool. Moreover, the fish thrive on mosquito larvæ, thus doing away with these annoying pests.

HARDY WATERLILIES, continued

Odorata gigantea. Well known in southeastern United States, where it grows naturally in ponds. Flowers are pure white, quite large in size—generally 5 to 7 inches across. Produces blooms very freely. \$1.50 for 3, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora. (Hessel.) Fragrant yellow flowers, 5 to 7 inches across, borne well above the surface. Light green leaves mottled with brown. \$2 each.

PAUL HARIOT. It is difficult to describe the beauty of this magnificent Lily. The blooms are quite large, of lasting quality, and are borne in abundance all season. The petals are clear yellow the first day, orange-pink the second, and this deepens almost to a red on the following days. Flowers of different ages present an appearance quite unique and decidedly attractive. We class this *Nymphæa* with *Gloriosa* for general qualities of growth, freedom of bloom, color, and substance of petals. \$3.50 each.

Pink Opal. A new variety which has been cultivated for two or three seasons, yet has proved its value. The color is a deep pink. The buds are almost round, opening into a flower with comparatively short petals, but because of its substance it has a distinct value for cutting. \$2 each.



Hemerocallis and Waterlilies—where can a more pleasing picture be found?

HARDY WATERLILIES, continued

Richardson. Flowers are pure white, double, and good size—generally 6 to 8 inches across—with petals which are somewhat fluted in the center. This Waterlily is a perfect cup-shape. \$1.50 each.

Robinson. Attractive for its large red blooms that float upon the water. \$3.50 each.

ROSE AREY. We are featuring Rose Arey this season on account of its exceptional beauty of color, form, and fragrance. The flowers may reach 8 inches in diameter and are a deep cerise-pink. The petals are pointed and have a noticeable curl that gives the effect of darker shading near the edges. We consider Rose Arey to be the best of the Odorata type. (See colored illustration on back cover.) \$3 each.

SIOUX. This is a star-shaped variety, and one of the most satisfactory Lilies grown. The flower is large, and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it the most unique in color of any of the Lilies. The plant is very free-flowering. \$3 each.

Tuberosa carnea. Fragrant flowers of light flesh-pink and moderate leaf-growth. Adapted to tub-culture or naturalizing in ponds. \$1 each, \$2 for 3, \$7.50 per doz.

Tuberosa rosea. The blooms are borne well out of the water, which make them desirable for cutting. They are usually 4 to 5 inches across and of a delightful shade of pink. Strong, vigorous grower. \$1 each.

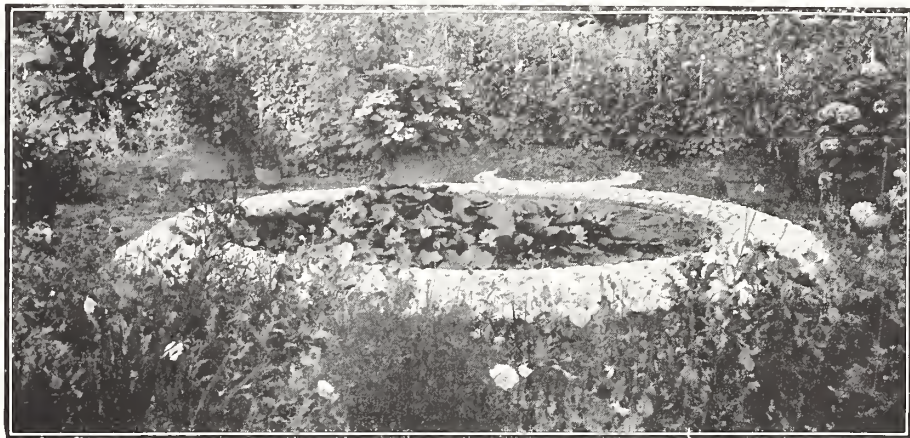
VESUVE. This is a most strikingly colored Waterlily—the petals are a very bright, dark red, the stamens are red, tipped with yellow. This remarkable color attracts the attention of the visitor. Next to Gloriosa it is the freest flowering red Lily. Young leaves are dark red, mottled with brown. \$7 each.

W. B. SHAW. The fragrance of the blooms, added to the rich rose-color of the flowers, makes this one of the most attractive hardy Nymphaeas. It produces flowers almost continuously. \$1 each.

William Falconer. Blooms good sized, 6 to 7 inches across. While this is not a new variety it is always scarce, because it is the darkest colored red Waterlily. Petals and stamens are deep, dark red, giving the entire flower a richness attained by no other Lily. \$5 each.

Yellow Pygmy. Flowers smallest of all Waterlilies (1 to 1½ inches across) and bright yellow. Very well suited for tub-culture. \$1.50 each.

Cut blooms of Waterlilies can be supplied in season at \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100



When the water in the pool stands above the ground-level, the flowers are easier to examine, but there is little chance of obtaining natural effects

SELECTED GROUPS OF NYMPHÆAS AND OTHER AQUATICS

To assist in choosing plants, we have arranged the following collections of Nymphæas described on the preceding pages. Each collection has been carefully chosen to give the most pleasing result for the amount invested. Many other combinations will suggest themselves to the experienced water gardener, and we are always interested in having new ones described or photographed in order that we may list them another year for the pleasure of many other customers.

A pool 4 by 6 feet will accommodate three Waterlilies and a small collection of aquatics; a pool 6 by 8 feet will hold five Lilies and more aquatics. These are minimum figures and in most cases larger pools will give better results. There are so many types of lesser aquatic plants that we have purposely made the collections general, and we can usually include any particular varieties that may be desired. See page 26 for Tub Collections.

The Rainbow Collection

A quintette of the finest Nymphæas grown, representative of the different color types, and exceptionally free blooming.

Gloriosa. Everblooming; deep carmine.

Morning Glory. Delicate shell-pink of an exquisite shade.

Paul Hariot. The chameleon orange-pink Waterlily.

Marliac Yellow. Large blooms of pure yellow.

Pennsylvania. Deep blue flowers a foot across; tender.

Five of the best Nymphæas (value \$16) for \$12

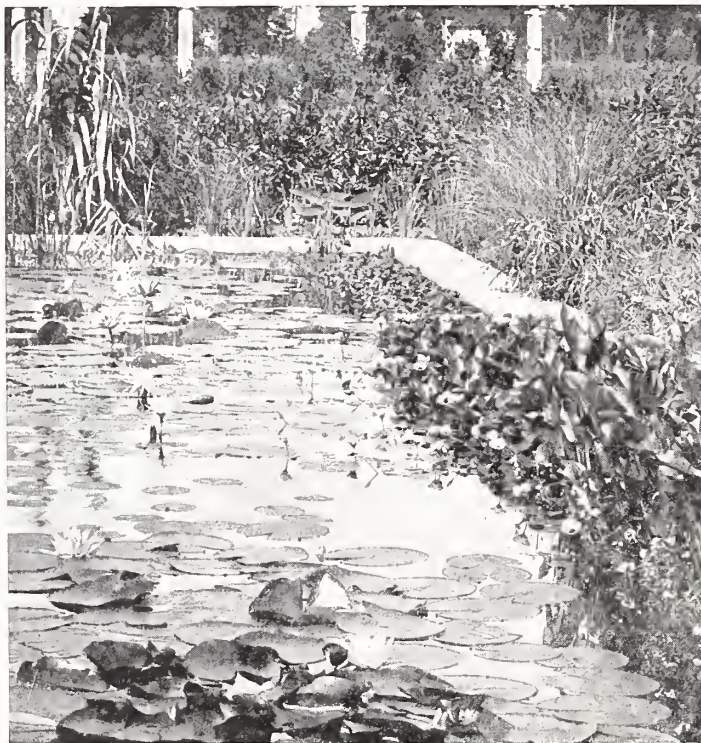
Quality Trio

James Brydon. A unique cup-shaped red bloom.

Rose Arey. A deep pink of delightful fragrance.

Gladstone. A large pure white.

Three exceptionally fine hardy types (value \$7.50) for \$6



This illustration shows the Memorial Garden constructed on the grounds of the Collinwood School, Cleveland, Ohio. Public grounds in any city or town can be made equally beautiful at a minimum cost.

The Marliac Collection

Three Marliacea varieties of different colors, White, Yellow, and Pink, **for \$3.** Four collections (4 of each) for \$11.

The Odorata Collection

Three fragrant Waterlilies in White, Yellow, and Pink, **\$3.** Four collections (4 of each) for \$10.

Surprise Collection

It is inevitable that a certain number of labels are lost or defaced over winter, resulting in bulbs of uncertain identity, but all of high-grade, standard varieties, ranging in color from the deepest blue, through creamy whites to the finest pinks. We offer plants grown from such bulbs at attractive prices. Three for \$3.50.

Seedling Collection

Waterlilies are often sterile on account of their hybrid parentage, and among those which produce seeds very few are true to type unless carefully hand-pollinated. However, many of the finest *Nymphæas* have been discovered among chance seedlings, and the results are always interesting. We offer matured plants grown from seed, **3 for \$2.50.**

1926 Special

A very desirable collection for a large formal pool.

Pennsylvania. Deep blue.

Zanzibar Rose. Rose-pink.

Dentata. Free-blooming white.

Dauben. See color illustration.

Frank Trelease. Rich crimson.

Five of the finest *Tropical Nymphæas* (value \$7.50) for \$5

Southern Beauties

Mrs. Edwards Whitaker. The largest blue.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. The finest pink.

Mrs. George H. Pring. A stately white.

Three *Day-blooming Tropical Nymphæas* (value \$8.50) for \$7

“Those Everblooming Blues”

Panama-Pacific. Royal purple.

August Koch. Lilac-blue.

Dauben. Pale sky-blue.

Three of the new leaf propagators \$5

The Independence Trio

Rubra rosea. Deep red; night-blooming.

Juno. An Egyptian white; night-blooming.

Panama-Pacific. Deep purple; day-blooming.

Blossoms for every hour of the day (value \$7.50) for \$5

COLLECTION OF AQUATIC PLANTS

No. 1 {	5 Floating Plants	5 Oxygenating Plants
	5 Shallow-Water Plants	3 Bog Plants

Suitable for use with any collection of three *Nymphæas* in a small pool. 18 plants, our selection, for \$3.

No. 2 {	10 Floating Plants (5 varieties)	5 Oxygenating Plants
	10 Shallow-Water Plants	7 Bog Plants

Suitable for use with a collection of five or more *Nymphæas* in a medium-sized pond. 32 plants, our selection, for \$5.

JAPANESE SNAILS. Scavengers that keep the pool clean. \$2 per doz.

BLOOD-MEAL. The proper fertilizer for all water plants. Carton 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

SHREDDED CATTLE MANURE. Convenient to handle, and one sack is equal in value to a full load of fresh manure. 100-lb. bag \$3.50.



Broad, thick petals and an odd center feature, Nelumbium blooms

THE NELUMBIUM (*Nelumbo*) or Sacred Lotus

It is not difficult to understand the reverential admiration of the ancients for this plant as we view its great shield-like leaves several feet across, carried high above the water, its fragrant blossoms like gigantic roses, and its curiously shaped and colored seed-pods, all arising in perfect beauty from the mud in the depths of the pond.

The Lotus is perfectly hardy in nearly all parts of this country and does well in tubs, pools, or ponds, preferring to winter outside, with protection where necessary.

Certain peculiarities of the dormant state make it preferable to move the tubers only during the first period of growth in May and June when the surface leaves are forming. Usually it is advisable to order potted plants which can be had over a much longer period and which can be handled without injury to the sensitive "growing point."

AMERICAN LOTUS (*Nelumbo lutea*). (Yellow.) Sometimes called the Water Chinquapin in parts of this country where it grows in the wild state. The rich yellow flowers frequently attain a diameter of 8 to 10 inches. Tubers \$2; potted plants \$3.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS (*N. nucifera*). (Pink.) An excellent variety, very hardy and free growing in the latitude of Cleveland. The blossoms are a very attractive rose-color and possess a strange haunting fragrance. Tubers \$2; potted plants \$3.

Japanese Lotus. (White.) Magnolia. Not quite so free-blooming as the other varieties but produces very large pure white flowers, exceptionally sweet-scented. Tubers \$2.50; potted plants \$3.50.

Chinese Lotus. (Carmine.) Red Peking. Very large flowers often 10 to 12 inches across, usually double and of a brilliant carmine shade. Tubers \$5; potted plants \$6.

SEEDS OF WATERLILIES AND NELUMBIUMS

Seeds of Tender *Nymphæas* should be sown in spring in pots or pans of good soil, covering with about one-fourth of an inch of sand. The soil should be soaked thoroughly, then the container submerged and covered with about 2 inches of water, at a temperature of about 70 degrees. When the seedlings have made two leaves, they should be repotted. We offer the following varieties of Waterlily Seed:

***Nymphæa zanzibariensis*.** Seedlings of this variety produce various shades of pink, pale blue, and purple flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed seeds of Tropical *Nymphæas*. Pkt. 25 cts.

***Nelumbium luteum*.** A small hole should be cut or filed in the shell. Pkt. 25 cts.

Other Plants Needed in an Aquatic Garden

While Waterlilies and Lotus are the chief attractions of the pool, Nature always adds minor touches to beautiful scenes, and we should also adopt these to complete in a natural manner the picture which we are to enjoy this summer. Shallow water and marshy borders of ponds are filled with flowering and ornamental foliage plants which blend the land- and water-scapes. The appearance of artificial and particularly of concrete pools is greatly improved by breaking the severe outlines with these floating, submerged, and amphibious plants.

FLOATING PLANTS

While all true floating plants derive most of their nourishment from the water, their growth is greatly stimulated if the roots are allowed to trail in rich soil.

Azolla caroliniana. Small, erinkly, floating leaves of dark green or red. Large portion, 50 ets.

Duck Weed (*Lemna minor*). Appears as a series of green polka dots on the surface. The small roots are much appreciated by goldfish. Large portion, 50 ets.

Salvinia braziliensis. Dainty leaves of soft green, covered with a velvety nap of tiny hairs. The growth forms an attractive chain of these leaves which are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Popular as an aquarium plant. Large portion, 50 ets.

Water Fern (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*). Though an aquatic species of the fern family, the leaves greatly resemble garden lettuce. Numerous small plants spring from the edges of the leaves, gradually building up a floating mass of some size. The new plants may be detached and grow to some 6 inches in diameter before starting to propagate. 50 ets. for 3; \$1.50 per doz.

Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes major*). Shiny dark green leaves, the stems of which are expanded into pseudo bulbs, which serve as air-chambers. The orchid-like flowers of lavender

form a spike like that of the true hyacinth. Propagation is by means of runners at the surface, and the growth is so rapid that navigation is hindered in streams in the southern states where they grow profusely. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the plant is destroyed by frost. The long, bushy roots are excellent for receiving the spawn of goldfish, therefore the Water Hyacinth may be used to advantage in pools of fair size. 50 ets. for 3; \$1.50 per doz.



Unless the pool contains some floating plants, it fails to give a full measure of beauty and pleasure



Tubs or half-barrels are suitable containers for Waterlily plants

FLOATING PLANTS, continued

Waterlettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*). A rosette of fluted, blue-green, velvety leaves. Grows best in a shady pool. 50 cts. for 2, \$2 per doz.

Waterchestnut (*Trapa natans*). A hardy annual resembling the water fern in form but with mottled leaves and small white flowers. The large seeds are spiked and armored for protection while wintering at the bottom of the pond. \$1 for 3, \$3 per doz.

Collection of 5 floating plants, \$1

BOOKS, AQUARIUMS, AND SUPPLIES

On page 33 we list several books that are of importance to fish fanciers. Several types of aquariums are pictured and priced on the same and the following page; these are needed by anyone who wishes the greatest success and pleasure with fish.

MARSH or BOG PLANTS

These grow along the edges of natural ponds in a wild state, and when used in pools should be set in pots so that the surface of the soil is a little above the water-level. While it is desirable that they have "wet feet," many are excellent house plants and should be potted up for winter.

Butterfly Lily (*Hedychium coronarium*). A tall canna-like plant with large leaves and very fragrant white blossoms. A very handsome plant, but not hardy over winter. \$1 for 3.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*). A well-known spring- and summer-flowering plant with small clusters of clear blue flowers with a yellow eye. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Japanese Water Taro (*Colocasia multiflora*). A very ornamental plant resembling the caladium or "Elephant Ear." Bright green leaves with purple veins, standing several feet high on purple stems. 75 cts. each.

*Caltha palustris* (Marsh Marigold)

MARSH OR BOG PLANTS, continued

Golden Calla (*Zantedeschia Elliottiana*). The most desirable of the yellow Calla Lilies. Its flowers are as large as the well-known white variety, but are a lustrous golden yellow. The foliage is dark green with translucent spots of creamy white, and adds much to the beauty of the bloom. \$1 each.

Iris pseudacorus. A tall, sword-leaved plant bearing broad yellow flowers of the Japan Iris type. Valuable and attractive. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*). Clusters of large buttercup-like flowers of brilliant yellow, early in spring. One of the most attractive native plants. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.



Iris pseudacorus

Papyrus, or Egyptian Paper Plant (*Cyperus papyrus*). The stalks are triangular and attain a height of 5 to 8 feet. At the top is a tuft of long thread-like leaves which gives the plant a most novel appearance. Shallow water and rich soil spell the best combination for this plant, but it also does well in ground kept slightly moist, good as a background plant for pools and ponds. \$1 for 3, \$3 per doz.

Primrose Willow (*Jussiaea longifolia*). Erect plants 2 to 3 feet high, with attractive narrow foliage and bright yellow blossoms profusely borne in the axils of the leaves. Very desirable at the edge of pools or in tub-culture. Not winter hardy. \$1 for 3.

Hardy Rush (*Scirpus lacustris*). Slender green spikes; most valuable for naturalizing. Plant in shallow water or damp soil. \$2 per doz.

Spiral Palm. A Brazilian oddity something like the Umbrella Palm. Greenish white flowers produced in umbels. \$1 for 3.

Thalia dealbata. A handsome canna-like aquatic standing 3 feet high. Purple blooms from June to September. \$1 each.

Umbrella Sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*). Grows well either in small pools or moist ground. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Variegated Umbrella Sedge (*C. alternifolius variegatus*). A variety of the above with leaves variegated with white. \$1 each.

Dwarf Umbrella Sedge (*C. gracilis*). This is the dwarf form; excellent for aquariums and tubs. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Watermelon Begonia (*Peperomia*). A small plant with curious leaves marked in circular rings like a target and in the true colors of the striped watermelon. Excellent for house plants, as they thrive in shady locations. \$1 for 3.

Collection of Bog Plants: 3 varieties, \$1

Collection of Bog Plants: 7 varieties, \$2

SHALLOW-WATER PLANTS

These plants thrive in various depths of water, from 2 to 12 inches, and in general may be planted in the same kind of soil and in the same boxes as the waterlilies.

Cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*). One of the favorite native swamp plants. \$1 per doz.

Floating Heart (*Nymphoides peltatum*). This plant has leaves like the nymphæas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will go well with almost any combination. \$1 per doz.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*). Small blue flowers with golden centers; dark green foliage. Very attractive along a stream and will grow equally well in water or on the border. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Flowering Rush (*Butomus umbellata*). A hardy plant with peculiar three-sided leaves in graceful clumps. Attractive pink flowers are borne aloft on round stems. Fine for naturalizing in a pond. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

SHALLOW-WATER PLANTS, continued

Giant Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*). Distinctive leaves shaped as the name indicates and standing 1 to 3 feet above water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Jussiaea repens. A partially submerged plant with waxy green leaves, and bearing a profusion of yellow flowers. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Limncharis flava. Straw-colored flowers with a strong, erect growth feature this plant which usually stands 1 to 2 feet above the surface. The leaves are velvety green. \$1 for 2.

Lizard's Tail (*Saururus cernuus*). A border plant with heart-shaped leaves standing about 2 feet high. The fragrant flowers are borne on a gracefully curving spike. \$1 for 3.



Water Poppy

Parrot-feather (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*). Quite successful planted in a tub or water-tight hanging-basket. The growth soon goes over the edges in the forms of long trailing stems. Extremely valuable for trailing over a fountain. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Pickereel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*). The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about 2 feet. 50 cts. for 2, \$2.50 per doz.

Purple Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*). A creeping plant without the floating bulbs of the ordinary Water Hyacinth but with more handsome blooms. \$1 for 2, \$5 per doz.

For collections of Waterlilies and Waterplants see pages 18 and 19.

Variegated Sweet Flag. A fine hardy plant with saber-like leaves striped green and yellow. Excellent for grouping in ponds. \$2 per doz.

Water Cress. Thrives in sun or shade; ideal near a cold spring. Edible. Rooted plants, \$1 per doz.

Water Clover. \$1 for 3.

Water Poppy (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*). The leaves float upon the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow, similar to the poppy. It is in flower almost continuously. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Water Shield (*Brasenia Schreberi*). Floating, oval leaves, borne on stems covered with a transparent jelly. The flowers are purplish red and about 1 inch across. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

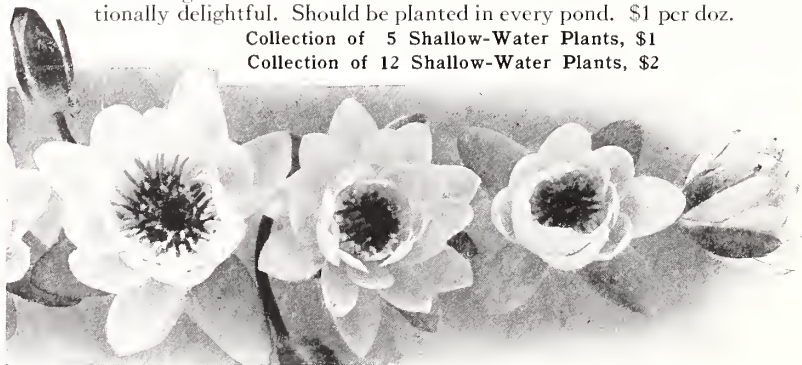
Water Snowflake (*Nymphaeoides indicum*). Like a lily in general characteristics, with quantities of fringed white blooms. 50 cts. each.

Wild Calla (*Calla palustris*). This is like a calla lily, but much smaller in size. A desirable plant for shallow water. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*). The importance of Wild Rice as a food for water-fowls cannot be over-emphasized. It is easily grown in shallow water and is decidedly ornamental, as it shoots up rapidly and makes a growth of 5 to 10 feet. Panicles of bloom make it additionally delightful. Should be planted in every pond. \$1 per doz.

Collection of 5 Shallow-Water Plants, \$1

Collection of 12 Shallow-Water Plants, \$2



SUBMERGED OR OXYGENATING PLANTS

These plants are, incidentally, ornamental but their chief value is to prevent the water in pools and aquariums from becoming green and stagnant, and to provide food and protection for fish. The function of oxygenating plants is more fully discussed under Plants Suitable for Aquariums on page 32.

The plants listed here are equally suitable for pools or ponds, where they serve the life processes of the fish in all stages of development.

Anacharis (*Elodea canadensis gigantea*). \$1.50 per doz.

Cabomba, or **Fanwort**. \$1.50 per doz.

Myriophyllum. \$1.50 per doz.

Hornwort. \$1.50 per doz.

Ludwigia. \$1.50 per doz.

Sagittaria. \$1 per doz.

Vallisneria. \$1 for 25.

Collection of 5 varieties of Oxygenating Plants, \$1 postpaid

The Tub-Garden

Waterlilies and most aquatic plants are so easily grown that anyone may have a successful water-garden in a tub, half barrel, iron tank, or a water-tight box. When sunk in the ground, such a receptacle becomes a miniature pool, but it may be set in any sunny location from the front lawn to the roof. The container should be 2 feet or more in diameter, with a depth of from 1 to 1½ feet, which should be equally divided between soil and water. After filling it half full of the rich soil mixture described on page 4 and setting the plants, an inch of sand or gravel should be added, and the water run in carefully, using a saucer or paper to break the flow to prevent disturbing the soil.

Hardy waterlilies, lotus, and submerged and shallow-water plants may be planted directly in the soil; bog plants may be potted and set slightly above the water-level; tropical waterlilies should be put in 6- or 8-inch pots, set into the soil to keep the growth of the plant within suitable limits, additional fertilizer being worked in as required. Parrot Feather may be used to conceal the edges of the tub, and with a few fish to eliminate mosquitoes, the garden is complete.

Unless the tub is very large, one waterlily will be enough although a number of aquatic plants may be grown with it. Several tubs may be used to give the effect of a much larger pool and at very little expense.

An interesting adaptation of the tub-garden is to set one or several tubs in the ground and build a rockery around the edge, completely disguising the receptacles, and providing a setting for fine rock plants.



Water temperature is more constant if the tub is buried, but it doesn't have to be

Tropical fish and snails are well adapted to tub-pools, as they are easily bred and kept under observation in small quarters.

All of the aquatic plants listed on pages 21 to 24 may be used in tub-gardens, all varieties of lotus, and waterlilies which are here classed according to colors. Capital letters indicate the most satisfactory varieties.

Red. GLORIOSA, Rubra Rosea, Chinese Lotus.

White. Dentata, Marliac Albida, MRS. GEORGE H. PRING, Japanese Lotus.

Pink. Gracilis Rosea Perfecta, Helen Fowler, Kew, MARY, Morning Glory, PINK OPAL, Tuberosa Carnea, Zanzibar Rose, Egyptian Lotus.

Blue. DAUBEN, AUGUST KOCH, Mrs. Edwards Whitaker, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, PANAMA-PACIFIC, PENNSYLVANIA, Zanzibar Blue.

Yellow. MARLIAC YELLOW, Mexicana, Yellow Pygmy, American Lotus.

Orange. Aurora, Chrysantha, PAUL HARIOT, Sioux.



Nymphaea marliacea chromatella. (See page 15)

COLLECTIONS FOR THE TUB-GARDEN

Because only one *Nymphaea* should be ordinarily used in each tub, and there are so many to choose from, we consider the following selections representative only, and will be pleased to substitute other *Nymphaeas* upon request, allowing for difference in respective values.

GLORIOSA, Japanese Taro or Golden Calla, Water Hyacinth, Water Clover, Azolla, Parrot Feather, *Vallisneria*, Cabomba. \$6.

MARY, Egyptian Paper Plant, Water Hyacinth, Water Lettuce, Water Poppy, Parrot Feather, Anacharis, Variegated Sweet Flag, Duck Weed, *Ludwigia*, pair of Japanese Snails. \$3.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS, Pickerel Weed, Dwarf Umbrella Plant, Purple Hyacinth, Water Lettuce, Water Poppy, Tongue Weed, Anacharis, *Sagittaria*, pair of African Snails. \$4.

PANAMA-PACIFIC, Spiral Palm, Water Poppy, Giant Arrowhead, Parrot Feather, Water Lettuce, Azolla, *Myriophyllum*, Water Snowflake, *Vallisneria*. \$5.

Special Collection of Rock Plants Suitable for the Border of a Tub-Garden that Has Been Built as a Small Rockery

Ten different low-growing hardy rock perennials including *Pblox subulata*, *Dianthus deltoides*, Plumbago, *Sempervivum*, *Linum perenne*, and alpine Forget-me-not, \$2.

Fancy Fish Destroy Mosquito Larvæ

A Waterlily pond makes a fine breeding-place for mosquitoes, so fine, in fact, that they all go there—but with a few fish to eat the wrigglers, the second crop is all destroyed and as a result the whole neighborhood is relieved of the pests. See pages 27 to 31.

We shall appreciate a photograph of your tub-garden or pool. If such a picture can be used in our catalogue we will be glad to send you a plant worth not less than one dollar. Pictures showing children usually can be used, but those of adults are not desirable, and prints must be clear and in perfect focus.

ORNAMENTAL FISHES

For the Waterlily Pool and Parlor Aquarium

The culture of ornamental fishes is an ancient and well-established art in China and Japan, where many interesting and curious types of goldfish have been developed by selective breeding of the common carp. These are shown in color plates in the October, 1924, number of the *National Geographic Magazine* which may be seen in the files of your library.

The English, Dutch, and Germans have collected in all parts of the world numerous small, brilliantly colored, tropical fishes that may be easily bred in aquaria. More recently, we Americans have taken an active interest in this fascinating hobby, until it is estimated that there is a bowl of Goldfish in nearly half of the homes in our cities. It is not difficult to account for this when we consider our instinctive craving for something alive to care for, the minimum of care that fish require, and particularly the mystery of life in the aqueous element.

As we have at present more than one hundred and fifty ponds and pools devoted to the propagation of waterlilies, we have the ideal environment for breeding many varieties of Goldfish and Tropical Fish. Those which we list in this booklet have been selected for their general attractiveness in the pool or aquarium, as well as for their utility in devouring mosquito larvæ.

GOLDFISH FOR POOLS

The Goldfish is so well known that it needs little description beyond calling attention to the ornamental value of the different types and particularly to the larger sizes in outdoor pools.

In general, Goldfish should be fed dried shrimp about three times a week or angleworms whenever they are available. The white wafer food is deficient in nourishment and should only be used in connection with other food, just as we use bread in our diet. With a number of aquatic plants in the pool it is seldom necessary to change the water.

They may be wintered outside in natural ponds, but when in pools free from soil and plant roots care should be taken to break the ice



Fish are kept healthy and happy where the water is freshened by aquatic plants

frequently so that the water does not become foul from lack of aëration. A glass aquarium is an excellent investment as it permits you to enjoy the beauty of the fish all winter; but if mere storage is desired, a tub in the basement will do nicely, changing the water when necessary or providing a continual drip from a faucet. There is no set rule for changing water except that when the fish gasp for air at the top it is evident that they are in distress and need at least a part of the water renewed.

GOLDFISH FOR POOLS, continued

GIANT GOLDFISH. We have developed for the lily-pool hardy Goldfish 10 to 14 inches long. These large Fish lend a distinctive color-note to the pool and are excellent for spawning. By the end of the summer there are usually a number of baby Fish, just turning gold, in the pool.

It is considered good practice to keep Giant Goldfish in ponds stocked with bass or sunfish, as the repeated spawning of the Goldfish furnishes a source of live food for the young game fish. Shipped safely in large

containers to all parts of the country. Selected breeders, \$5 a pair, \$25 per doz.

Common Goldfish. Good, healthy, bright-colored fish for stocking pools or ponds. General assortment from 3 to 6 inches long. \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. Special sizes, prices on application.

Korean Fringe Tails. One of the most curious fish from a biological standpoint, in that selective breeding has led to the development of two complete tails spread out, fan-wise, and in the larger sizes these are very graceful and drooping. \$3, \$5, and \$10 a pair.



Veiltail Goldfish

Illustration from "Goldfish Varieties and Tropical Aquarium Fishes," Innes & Sons, Philadelphia

Comet-Tail Goldfish. A variety with unusually long tails, very active and graceful as they dart about in the sunlight. A distinct addition to the pool.

	Pair	Doz.
Small Comets, 6-inch.....	\$1 50	\$7 50
Large Comets, 9-inch.....	3 00	15 00
Giant Comets, 12-inch.....	6 00	30 00

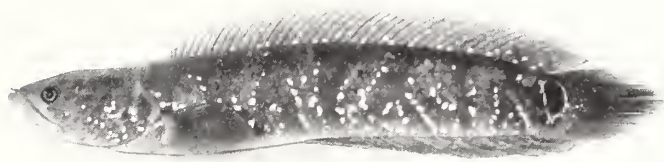
Japanese Veiltails. The highest development of the Goldfish, with transparent scales and the colors of the rainbow. The tails and fins are all double, and very long and flowing, as the name indicates. **Moors.** Velvety black, with telescope eyes. \$15 to \$25 each. **Calico-Telescopes.** Blue, red, black, and white markings. \$10 to \$25 each. **Calico Japs.** Without the telescope eyes, but with longer and more graceful fins. \$10 to \$20 each.

Calico Fish, or Shubunkins. Beautifully mottled fish with markings in blue, red, gold, black, brown, and white. Similar in coloring to the Calico Veiltails but with ordinary tails and fins. A novelty in any collection of Goldfish. \$2 a pair.

A charge of 50 cts. for the shipping-can is made on small orders. When large cans are used, they are returnable by prepaid express at a cost of 20 cts.

TROPICAL FISH FOR POOLS, TUB-GARDENS
OR AQUARIUMS

In general, the Tropical Fish are small and active, which makes them desirable for exterminating mosquitoes, and, in fact, some of the more prolific varieties are being distributed extensively in infested areas in the South. While they cannot survive the northern winters outdoors, they multiply very rapidly and a few pairs kept in an aquarium will stock quite a large pond or pool the following spring. This direct utility is by no means a fair measure of the value of Tropical Fish which have so many interesting peculiarities that they are well worth cultivating in aquaria. Some of them will stand temperatures as low as 40 degrees Fahr., but in general they prefer 70 degrees and in a well-balanced aquarium will thrive without change of water and with practically no care other than feeding.



Chinese Walking Fish

LABYRINTH FISH OR NEST-BUILDERS

CHINESE WALKING FISH (*Channa asiatica*). The largest and most interesting fish of the labyrinth type that have lungs in place of gills and must come to the surface frequently to breathe. Besides their ability to stay out of water for long periods and to entertain visitors by walking on land, the Channa differs from other fish in taking excellent care of its young at all times, even jumping above the surface to attack a hand that threatens them with danger. The adult Channa is from 6 to 10 inches long and colored a rich dark olive-brown, with silvery dots arranged in various designs. The floating eggs hatch in a few days to a swarm of tadpole-like young that eat so much they grow almost visibly. The parents lead them around under close guard until they are large enough to devour their water-bug enemies, and the same protection is at hand until they are quite grown or until the next crop of babies demands attention. The Channas stand low temperatures and crowded quarters, but an aquarium should be covered to prevent them jumping out and entertaining the family cat. \$5 a pair.

Climbing Perch (*Anabas scandens*). Another of the walking fish, not so handsomely colored nor so large as its Chinese cousin, but famous in India for its alleged ability to climb trees. When the streams dry up in summer and the small pools become mere mudholes, the Perch takes advantage of a heavy dew and travels overland to find better accommodations. While neither Perch nor Channa leave the water from choice, both have become so nearly amphibious that they will drown if kept beneath the surface for more than twenty minutes. \$3.50 a pair.

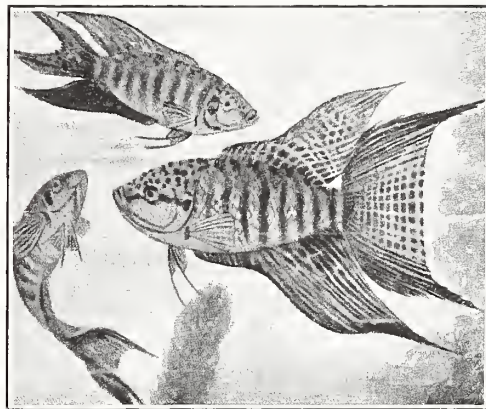
Paradise Fish (*Makropodus viridi auratus*). A tropical fish that will stand temperatures as low as 40 degrees Fahr. They are 3 to 4 inches long and very brilliantly colored, with vertical bars of all shades. Breed readily in the aquarium or pool by building a nest of bubbles at the surface. An active enemy of small insect pests such as mosquito larvae. \$3 a pair, \$12 per doz.

Siamese Fighting Fish. A miniature fish with very brilliant fighting togs. The males are pitted for gambling purposes in their native haunts, and when properly trained will not stop fighting until one is killed. They are peaceable enough in an aquarium and the colors of the male make him quite the finest of the toy fishes. \$4 a pair.

LIVE-BEARING FISHES

Mexican Swordtails (*Xiphophorus helleri*). One of the few Fish that bear live young instead of spawning. The little fellows are about a

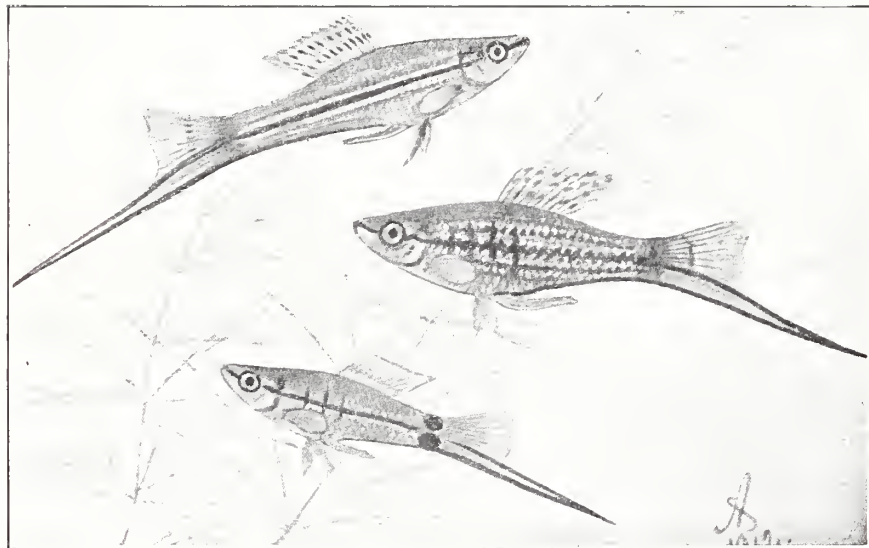
quarter of an inch long and are born in lots of fifty or more about every six weeks, the year around. The adults are about 3 inches long, with a red stripe the length of the body. The male is further distinguished by the long, sword-like development of his tail, brilliant green in color. An ideal aquarium fish that may be kept in small outside pools in warm weather. \$3 a pair, \$12 per doz.



Paradise Fish

Courtesy of Aquatic Life

See page 32 for aquarium plants and page 33 for aquariums.



Mexican Swordtails. Helleri (upper) and two variants, typical male of *Xiphophorus*

LIVE-BEARING FISHES, continued

Gambusia holbrooki. Also a live-bearing Fish, very prolific and hardy above 35 degrees Fahr. Much used in the Canal Zone and southern cantonments to eradicate the mosquito larvæ. Female, plain gray and about 2 inches long. Male, smaller and mottled with jet-black. \$1.50 a pair, \$6 per doz.

Red Helleri. A beautiful hybrid of the Mexican Swordtail about 4 inches long and of a clear dark ruby color with faint orange stripes. \$5 a pair.

Blue Moons (*Platypecilus pulchra*). A small, but very handsome live-bearing Fish, both sexes glistening blue, with darker vertical lines. Male has red dorsal fin. A peaceable and interesting aquarium Fish. \$2 a pair, \$8 per doz.

Red Moons. Similar to the Gold Moons but the males are deep red, dotted with black, and the females yellow or gray. \$2 a pair, \$8 per doz.

Gold Moons. The only gold-colored fish that bears its young alive. Usually larger than the other Moons and of a clear golden yellow with a red dorsal fin. Some specimens have a dark band at the base of the tail. \$3 a pair, \$12 per doz.

Sailfins (*Mollienisia latipinna*). The largest and hardiest live-bearing fish, 3 to 4 inches long, mauve-gray and marked with broken black lines like rows of stitching. The glory of the male is an immense dorsal fin, over half the size of his body. Both the fins and tail gleam with iridescent shades of green and blue. \$3 a pair, \$12 per doz.

RAINBOW FISH, or GUPPY (*Lebistes reticulatus*). The best-known of the live-bearers and remarkable for the great difference between the sexes. The male is seldom more than an inch long but is resplendent with dots and splashes of every hue, the tail having the characteristic eye of a peacock feather. The female is often 2 inches long and much bulkier, but plain olive-gray in color. The young are born in lots of twenty every four or five weeks, and in a tank stocked with plants, quite a few will escape their cannibalistic parents and mature rapidly. The Guppy is so important in destroying mosquitoes that some of the islands of the West Indies have forbidden further exportation. \$1 a pair, \$4.50 per doz.

We shall be glad to advise you respecting the care of fish, whether they are kept in a pool or aquarium. Tell us, briefly, your difficulties.

MISCELLANEOUS TROPICAL FISHES

Golden Fundulus. A good mosquito-killer that swims near the surface. The females are dotted with golden scales and the males with both gold and red. Native in Louisiana. \$2.50 a pair, \$10 per doz.

Jewel Fish (*Hæmichromis bimaculata*). A very handsome blood-red fish, dotted with iridescent spots that sparkle like many-hued gems in the sunlight. They spawn readily on stones or flower pots, the female caring for the young until they are six weeks old. \$5 a pair.

Jordanella florida. The male has alternate rows of glistening green and scarlet dots against a background of mottled brown and olive. The female lacks the red. Both sexes have a large square of black on the side. \$2.50 a pair, \$10 per doz.

Silver Barbel (*Barbus conchonus*). A small, active fish with large iridescent silvery scales, dark green dorsal stripe, black fin-tips, and an evanescent rosy flush. \$2.50 a pair, \$10 per doz.

Striped Acara (*Acara portalegrensis*). A peaceable round-bodied fish of the Cichlid family. According to the mood of the fish it appears to have either a single horizontal stripe or a series of vertical bars. The background is a warm brown with yellow coloring on the fins and tail. Acara spawn every few weeks on stones or flower-pots. \$3.50 a pair.

Zebra Fish (*Danio rerio*). Small, active fish marked with horizontal stripes of deep blue and yellow on body, fins, and tail. Being constantly in motion, they are one of the most popular aquarium fish. \$2 a pair, \$7.50 per doz.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FISH

Realizing that the true fish fan is never satisfied with one or two varieties of these interesting tropicals, we are making it easy to get a small collection at one time. With each collection we send a copy of the descriptive pamphlet, "Fishes in the Home."

NOVELTY COLLECTION: One pair each of the Chinese Walking Fish, Paradise, Mexican Swordtails, Jewel Fish, and Striped Acaras, 10 fish, valued at \$18, for \$12. Shipping-can 50 cts. extra.

Happy Family Collection: One pair each of 7 varieties of tropical fish that will live together peaceably in small aquaria as well as in pools, **14 fish and booklet, for \$12.** Shipping-can 50 cts. extra.

SCAVENGERS TO KEEP THE POOL IN ORDER

Japanese Snails. Large, hardy, live-bearing Snails. Good scavengers that do not harm the plants. 50 cts. a pair, \$2 per doz.

African Snails. Medium-sized Snails with mottled shells. Hardy and prolific egg-layers. Active scavengers and fond of the green scum, or algæ, that forms in strong sunlight. \$1 per doz.

Black Ramshorn Snails. A familiar type with circular shells. \$1 per doz.

Red Ramshorn Snails. The finest aquarium Snail with coral-red bodies and shells. 50 cts. a pair, \$2.50 per doz.

Geographic Turtles. Little fellows 2 inches in diameter with curious maplike mosaic designs on both upper and lower shells. 75 cts. a pair, \$3 per doz.

Japanese Salamanders. A harmless species of water newt about 4 inches long with dark brown backs and brilliant red fronts. Closely related to the form and fond of insects. \$1 a pair, \$4 per doz.

American Salamanders. A smaller newt, colored golden brown, with red lines and dots on the back. 50 cts. a pair, \$2 per doz.

Green Frogs. Ornamental and insectivorous. Any size, 75 cts. a pair, \$3 per doz.

Tadpoles. The younger generation of the frog family that grow legs the first or second season; 3 inches long; active in devouring decayed matter and green algæ. Entirely harmless to other fish and plants. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100. Shipping-can 50 cts. extra.

Collection of Scavengers for Small Pool: Half dozen each of Tadpoles, Jap Snails, Black Ramshorn, and pair of American Newts, with shipping-can, \$2.

FOOD AND SUPPLIES

DRIED SHRIMP. An excellent concentrated food, consisting of the meat of the sea shrimp. An every day food for Goldfish or Tropicals. Lb. \$1.

DRIED DAPHNIÆ. Carcasses of the tiny crustaceans or water-fleas that are the natural sustenance of all baby fishes. Essential in raising young Tropicals. Box 35 cts., doz. \$3.50.

ENCHYTRÆ WORMS. Small, thread-like worms that are the only practical living food for tropical fish the year round. The value of live food in stimulating the growth of young fish and keeping adults in good condition has been long established. The worms are easily raised in a mixture of leaf-mold and light soil by feeding with moist bread or boiled potatoes. 75 cts. per portion.

Breeding Cages. An imported article used for saving the young of live-bearing Tropicals from their cannibalistic parents. The female is kept in the glass rod cage, which allows the young to escape as soon as they are born. Size 5 by 4 by 4 inches. \$2 each.

German Fungus Cure. An antiseptic tonic and healing preparation for all fish diseases where the fins are frayed or the scales coated with scum or fungus growth. Fish may be left in the bath indefinitely without injury. Preventive treatment is always advisable after the trip in the shipping-can. Box 25 cts., lb. \$1.

Aquarium Cement. For mending or building aquaria. Furnished as a dry powder with oil for making a putty. Sets readily. Box \$1.

Oxygenating Plants for Aquariums and Pools

In connection with our hatcheries for tropical fish and fancy goldfish, we have made a special study of plants for oxygenating the water in balanced aquariums. An inch or two of sand is all that is required for growth, as nourishment is supplied by animal life. There is also an exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide, just as there is between plants and animals in the atmosphere. Some of our aquaria are in perfect condition after two years without a change of water.

We invite you to consult us regarding the care of your aquarium.

The plants listed here are equally suitable for pools or ponds.

Anacharis. The foliage is dark green and is carried on stems of a lighter shade. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Azolla. A surface-growing plant whose roots provide food for the fish. Leaves dark green or red. 50 cts. per portion.

Cabomba. Glossy green leaves like small fans. Stems red or green. 3 bunches 50 cts.



Even in the open pool, certain types of plant life are needed to oxygenate the water

Crystal Wort (*Riccia fluitans*). Dense in growth, offering protection for young fish. 50 cts. per portion.

Duck Weed. Goldfish feed on small roots. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Hornwort. Branches and leaves resemble those of a spruce tree; color light green. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Ludwigia. Foliage green on upper side and pink underneath. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Micranthemum. A semi-floating plant that grows near the surface. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Myriophyllum. Fine, needle-like, green leaves in bushy formation, giving the appearance of plumes. A favorite for spawning purposes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Parrot-feather. The growth above as well as below the surface offers ideal protection for the nests and young of Crystal Paradise fish. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Sagittaria. Dark green leaves; strong-growing plant. \$1 per doz.

OXYGENATING PLANTS FOR AQUARIUMS, continued

Sagittaria subulata. Dwarf, about 3 inches high. 50 cts. per doz.

Salvinia. Described under Floating Plants. 50 cts. per portion.

Utricularia. A rooted plant that branches into a luxuriant growth of bright green thread-like leaves near the surface. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Vallisneria. Long ribbon-like leaves. 50 cts. per doz.

Water Fern. Leaves resemble garden lettuce. 3 bunches 50 cts.

Waterlettuce (*Bistia stratiotes*). Blue-green leaves. 50 cts. for 2.

Water Hyacinth. Dark green leaves which are supported on the surface of the water by small bulbs. 50 cts. for 3.

COLLECTION OF AQUARIUM PLANTS

Seven varieties, including the best oxygenators, such as Anacharis, Sagittaria, and Vallisneria in sufficient quantity to balance a 10-gallon aquarium, \$1.10 postpaid.

Interesting Books

The true water gardener will wish to know more about the plants and fish that he finds attractive, and realizing that this booklet is but an introduction to a fascinating hobby, we are glad to recommend the following books which have been written by the best authorities in this country.

The Water Garden, by Peter Bisset, is an excellent work dealing with the culture of waterlilies and other aquatic plants, as well as the arrangement of perennials, shrubs, and evergreens for the borders and backgrounds of pools. 210 pages of interesting text profusely illustrated. \$5 a copy.

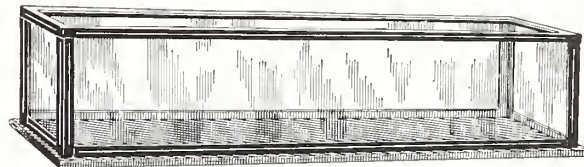
Goldfish Varieties and Tropical Aquarium Fishes, by W. T. Innes, former president of the Philadelphia Aquarium Society. Like the former book, this is the only modern work in English that covers its subject comprehensively, dealing with various aquarium fish, their care, habits, breeding, diseases, and relation to aquatic plants. One chapter is devoted to the construction of aquariums and concrete pools. 275 pages with 195 illustrations. \$4 a copy.

Fishes in the Home, by Ida M. Mellen, of the New York Aquarium. An illustrated 50-page pamphlet describing the care of goldfish, native fish, and tropicals in aquariums and, in fact, all the essentials to be observed by the amateur aquarist. 75 cts. a copy.

A Water-Garden for the Parlor

In the fall it is always a problem how to winter the fish from the waterlily pool. An attractive, substantial aquarium is a permanent asset and will allow you to enjoy your fish the year around. Many of the aquatic plants will thrive in a well-lighted room, whether it be the office, conservatory, or parlor, and will please you with their beauty.

The styles and sizes of aquaria which we list are all standard and therefore made economically. The prices are F. O. B. the factory and shipment will be made either by express or freight.

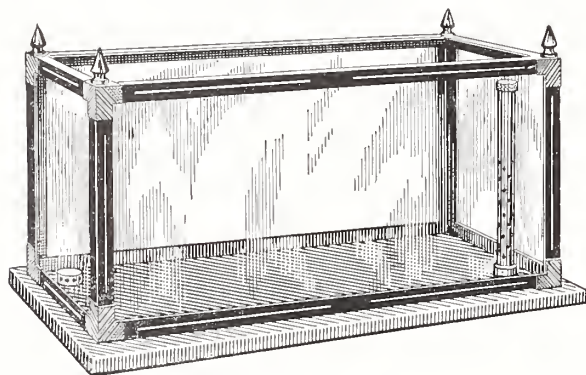


The Window-Seat Aquarium. A new type that is becoming very popular as it may be used on a window-seat, table, or narrow shelf. Made in two finishes, both including the heavy slate base.

	Size	Capacity	Price
Green enameled iron frame.	30 x 8 x 10 in.,	10 gals.	\$10 00
Polished aluminum frame.	30 x 8 x 10 in.,	10 gals.	12 00

The Standard Aquarium. An economical Aquarium for all purposes. Double-strength glass, slate bottom, aluminum feet, frame either enameled iron or polished aluminum. The latter is preferable as it is readily kept attractive in its natural finish.

Size	Capacity	Green Iron	Aluminum
10 x 6 x 7 in.	2 gals.	\$2 00	
12 x 7 x 8 in.	3 gals.	3 00	\$5 00
14 x 9 x 9 in.	5 gals.	4 50	6 00
16 x 11 x 12 in.	8 gals.	6 00	7 50
18 x 11 x 12 in.	12 gals.	7 50	9 00
20 x 12 x 13 in.	15 gals.	9 00	10 50
22 x 13 x 14 in.	18 gals.	10 50	12 00



The Giant Aquarium. Well adapted for wintering Giant Goldfish or any other fish that need plenty of swimming-space. The construction is green enameled angle iron, aluminum corners, plate glass and heavy slate base. Drilled for inlet and outlet pipes. Brass connections for running water, \$8.50 extra.

Size	Capacity	Price
26 x 17 x 17 in.	25 gals.	\$30 00
33 x 19 x 19 in.	40 gals.	50 00
39 x 19 x 21 in.	50 gals.	60 00
43 x 19 x 21 in.	60 gals.	70 00
51 x 19 x 21 in.	70 gals.	85 00
63 x 19 x 21 in.	85 gals.	100 00

The Peerless Aquarium. A beautiful Aquarium with a highly polished cast-aluminum frame, mounted on a heavy slate base. Does not require the customary metal frame above the plate-glass sides.

Size	Capacity	Price
24 x 12 x 14 in.	18 gals.	\$36 00
30 x 14 x 16 in.	30 gals.	50 00

Hardy Perennials for the Water-Garden

OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS

ROCK PLANTS

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

To complete the attractiveness of the Waterlily pool, it should be surrounded with border plantings of a suitable nature—perennial borders for the formal pool, rock plants for the flagstone or rock-edged pool, dwarf plants for the tub-garden, and moisture-loving plants for the natural pond or lake.

Hardy plants are ideal for this purpose as they increase in beauty from year to year and require but little attention. Out of the hundreds of varieties under cultivation, we have chosen those that are particularly suited to water- and rock-gardens, and we have further made selections of harmonious combinations that produce flowers of various colors from early spring until late fall.

In general, perennials make the best showing in clumps of three to ten plants of a variety, so that the collections of individual plants should

be regarded as sample lots, or, perhaps, as suggestions to assist you in choosing from the complete list. We shall be pleased to assist you further if you care to send us a sketch of your pool and its surroundings, so that we may outline a planting arrangement in harmony with the rest of your garden.

Perennials are usually planted in the spring, but it is often preferable to order them for fall shipment as they are more satisfactorily transplanted after blooming and will make a good root-growth by the following spring. Fall planting always is advisable for spring-blooming perennials, unless the plants can be moved **very early**.

We reserve the right to substitute in the collections in case shipment is requested at a time when certain varieties should not be moved or in case the supply should be exhausted late in the season.

FIFTEEN MOISTURE-LOVING PLANTS

Suitable for naturalizing along the borders of ponds, lakes or streams where the soil is always damp.

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*). Red. Autumn.
Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*). Blue. Midsummer.
Groundsel (*Senecio clivorum*). Orange-yellow. July-September.
Iris, Japanese. Purple and gold. July, August.
Iris, Siberian. Blue.
Lemon Lily (*Heimerocallis flava*). June, July.
Loosestrife (*Lythrum roseum*). Purple. Midsummer.
Marsh Mallow (Pink Hibiscus). Pink, red, white. Summer.
Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*). Yellow. All summer.
Monkshood (*Aconitum Fischeri*). Blue. September, October.
Orange Globe (*Trollius europaeus*). Lemon-yellow. May, June.
Oswego Tea (*Monarda didyma*). Bright red. June-August.
Phlox divaricata. Lavender-blue. Early spring.
Turtlehead (*Chelone Lyoni*). White. August.
White Yarrow (*Achillea Ptarmica*). White. All summer.

1 plant each of above (15 plants) \$4
 3 plants each of above (45 plants) \$10
 10 plants each of above (150 plants) \$30

COLLECTION OF HARDY FERNS

Three types that thrive under various conditions, such as foundation plantings, shady rockeries, or the margins of ponds.

- 4 Ostrich Ferns (*Struthiopteris germanica*)
 4 Lady Ferns (*Asplenium Filix-femina*)
 2 *Osmunda Claytoniana*

This collection of 10 Ferns for \$3.50
 Two collections (20 Ferns) \$6

COLLECTION OF HARDY BAMBOOS

1 each of 3 varieties \$2.50
 4 each of 3 varieties (12 plants) \$9



Ornamental Grasses make good backgrounds for Lily-pools

COLLECTION OF ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Twelve plants in five varieties to be used as a background for a pool. Also very attractive in large circular beds when used in greater quantities.

- (A) 1 Giant Reed (*Arundo Donax*)
 (B) 2 Japanese Grass (*Eulalia jap. variegata*)
 (C) 2 Japanese Rush (*Eulalia gracillima*)
 (D) 2 Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum japonicum*)
 (E) 5 Gardener's Garter (*Phalaris arundinacea variegata*)

This collection of 12 plants, \$3

D	B	A	B	D
★	★	★	★	★
E	C	C	E	
★	★	★	★	
E	E	E		
★	★	★		

We can supply Perennial Plants for any purpose. Won't you write us, outlining your needs?



Day Lilies need moisture—a water-garden suits them finely

COLLECTION OF HARDY PHLOX

One of the finest garden flowers, available in white, pink, red, and lavender over a blooming season from June to October.

- 1 each of 12 varieties \$3
- 3 each of 12 varieties (36 plants) \$7.50
- 10 each of 12 varieties (120 plants) \$20

Dwarf Phlox (*P. subulata*) for border edging. Three colors, \$2.50 per doz.

COLLECTION OF HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Seven varieties in Red, Yellow, Pink, and White that we know to be thoroughly hardy. Lasting flowers for late fall cutting.

- 1 each of 7 varieties \$1.75
- 3 each of 7 varieties (21 plants) \$4.50
- 10 each of 7 varieties (70 plants) \$12

TWELVE PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES

Suitable for planting on the shady side of the house or in places shaded by larger shrubs or trees. While shade is desirable it is not essential, and if the ground is not too dry these plants will thrive in partial or full sunlight.

- Bleeding-Heart** (*Dicentra spectabilis*). Pink. June.
- Bugle Weed** (*Ajuga reptans*). Blue. May, June.
- Cranesbill** (*Geranium ibericum*). Violet. Midsummer.
- Day Lily** (*Heimerocallis*, *Dr. Regel*). Dark yellow. June, July.
- Forget-me-not** (*Myosotis palustris*).
- Gayfeather** (*Liatris pycnostachya*). Rosy purple. July, August.
- Japanese Spurge** (*Pachysandra terminalis*).
- Japanese Windflower** (*Anemone japonica*). Pink. Autumn.
- Marsh Mallow** (*White Hibiscus*).
- Moss Pink** (*Phlox subulata*).
- Myrtle** (*Vinca minor*). Blue.
- Orange Globe** (*Trollius europaeus*). Lemon-yellow. May, June.

- 1 plant each of above (12 plants) \$3.50
- 3 plants each of above (36 plants) \$9
- 10 plants each of above (120 plants) \$27

COLLECTION OF GERMAN IRIS

Varieties that thrive in dry soil and are suitable for massed planting or in the perennial border.

- 1 each of 12 named varieties in White, Yellow, Blue, Purple, and Combinations, \$2.50
- 3 of each (36 plants) \$6 10 of each (120 plants) \$15

Dwarf Iris for border edging in three colors, \$2.50 per doz.

COLLECTION OF JAPANESE IRIS

Tall, stately varieties that thrive in moist soil. Purple, White, and Blue.

- 12 plants \$3
- 36 plants \$8

FIFTEEN PLANTS FOR A DRY SUNNY ROCKERY AND THE CREVICES IN THE FLAGSTONE WALK

The soil around a concrete pool in a sunny location, and particularly built up rock-work, may become quite dry. This collection of plants will survive conditions of drought and poor soil even in natural rock crevices or the joints of rough stone steps. In general the rock-garden should have a subsoil that offers good drainage, and the rocks should be firmly imbedded in a mixture of sand, loam, and leaf-mold. The arrangement should be such as to deflect rain-water toward the plant roots as well as to draw moisture from the earth, but not to pocket the water as clay soil does in winter.

Adam's Needle (*Yucca filamentosa*).

Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila repens*). Pure white. June.

Catmint (*Nepeta Mussini*).

Crested Iris (*Iris cristata*). Amethyst-blue.

Dwarf Yarrow (*Achillea tomentosa*). Yellow. June.

Flax (*Linum perenne*). Light blue. All summer.

Goldentuft (*Alyssum saxatile*). Yellow. May.

Hen and Chickens (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

Maiden Pink (*Dianthus deltoides*). Pink. Spring.

Moss Pink (*Pblox subulata*).

Rock Cress (*Arabis alpina*).

Rock Rose (Red *Helianthemum*).

Snow-in-Summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*).

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*).

Wall Cress (*Aubrietia*).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1 plant each of above (15 plants) | \$4 |
| 3 plants each of above (45 plants) | \$10 |
| 10 plants each of above (150 plants) | \$30 |

While Perennial Plants are not listed in this Waterlily catalogue, we are in position to supply all classes and varieties needed in the most elaborate garden. If you will send us a list of your requirements, or tell us what you wish to do in the garden, we shall be glad to give full information about our Perennials.



Sedums have lately come into great favor for rock-gardens and informal plantings

SEDUMS FOR ROCK-GARDENS AND BORDERS

Natural rock plants, variously known as Stonecrops, Live-forever, House-leek, Hen and Chickens, Worm Grass, etc. They are closely related to the cactus family and are equally at home in the perennial border or the driest rock crevices of a sunny hillside where the combination of green, blue, and purple foliage in creeping branches and rosettes, forms a dense mat supporting red, pink, and yellow flowers.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1 each of 12 varieties of Sedums and Sempervivums | \$3 |
| 3 plants each of 12 varieties (36 plants) | \$7.50 |
| 10 plants each of 12 varieties (120 plants) | \$20 |



Long-spurred Columbines are best in large groups

TWELVE PLANTS FOR GROUND-COVER

Low-growing plants that spread rapidly to form a carpet of leaves and flowers in the rock-garden, beside the pool, and particularly under trees, where the grass will not grow well.

Bugle Weed (*Ajuga reptans*). Blue. May, June.
Dwarf Speedwell (*Veronica rupestris*). Blue. Spring.
Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*).
Leadwort (*Plumbago larpenæ*). Bright blue. Autumn.
Moneywort (*Lysimachia Nummularia*).
Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*). White, pink, lavender.
Myrtle (*Vinca minor*). Blue.
Rock Cress (*Arabis alpina*). White. Spring.
Rock Rose (Red *Helianthemum*). Pink. May-July.
Stonecrop (*Sedum sexangulare*). Yellow. June, July.
Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). Light blue.
Wall Cress (*Aubrieta*). Violet. April, May.

1 plant each of above (12 plants) \$3
 3 plants each of above (36 plants) \$7.50
 10 plants each of above (120 plants) \$22.50

FIFTEEN PERENNIALS FOR CUTTING

The finest flowers in the old-fashioned garden, useful in beds or in a border edged with the dwarf perennials. A garden of moderate size will provide flowers of all shades for decorating the home from May until November.

Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*)
Chicory (*Cichorium Intubus*)
Chinese Lantern Plant (*Physalis Francheti*)
Columbine (*Aquilegia*, Long-spurred Yellow)
Cornflower Aster (*Stokesia cyanea*)
Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia*)
Japanese Windflower (*Anemone japonica*)
Knapweed (*Centaurea macrocephala*)
Larkspur (*Delphinium*, English Hybrids)
Live-forever (*Sedum spectabile*)
Pincushion Flower (*Scabiosa caucasica*)
Redhot Poker (*Tritoma Pfitzeri*)
Sidalcea, Rosy Gem.
Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)
White Yarrow (*Achillea Ptarmica*)

1 plant each of above (15 plants) \$3.50
 3 plants each of above (45 plants) \$9
 10 plants each of above (150 plants) \$27

PERENNIALS FOR MANY FLOWERS

ASTERS, Perennial Varieties. Easily cultivated and for best effect should be grown in large masses.

Feltham Blue. Light blue flowers in large clusters. 2½ ft.
St. Egwin. Bushy, densely branched plants. Pink flowers. 3 ft.
Japanese White. Pure white flower with yellow center.
Mauve Cushion. Produces quantities of lilac tinted blooms. 2 ft.

\$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

FIFTEEN DWARF PERENNIALS

Suitable for the rock-garden or as a single or double border for perennial flower-beds, gravel walks, or the edges of concrete pools. This collection has a wide range of color and a succession of bloom from April to November. It will cover 5 to 6 feet of border, or perhaps 4 square feet of rockery.

Carpathian Harebell (*Campanula carpatica*)

Catchfly (*Silene acaulis*)

Coral Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*)

Cranesbill (*Geranium ibericum*)

Dwarf Speedwell (*Veronica rupestris*). Pink.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis alpestris*)

Goldentuft (*Alyssum saxatile*)

Iris pumila. Blue.

Japanese Aster. Mauve Cushion.

Leadwort (*Plumbago Larpentæ*)

Moss Pink (*Phlox subulata*)

Poppy Mallow (*Callirhoe involucrata*)

Rock Cress (*Arabis alpina*)

Tufted Pansy (*Viola cornuta*). Golden Yellow.

Tunica saxifraga

1 plant each of above (15 plants) \$3.50

3 plants each of above (45 plants) \$9

10 plants each of above (150 plants) \$27

PERENNIALS FOR MASS OF COLOR

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum (Yarrow). For mass planting. Flowers bright pink, borne all summer. 1½ ft. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Ptarmica, The Pearl (Sneezewort). Double white flowers on long stems, borne all summer. 2 ft. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Tomentosum. Bedding plant adapted to rockeries. Bright yellow flowers in June. 1 ft. \$1 for 3, \$3 per doz.

ACONITUM Fischeri (Monkshood). For massing and borders. Pale blue flowers in panicles during September and October. 2 ft. \$1 for 3, \$3.50 per doz.



From the collections given on pages 35 to 39 you can secure sufficient plants to make a rock-garden that will vie with this

LIVING CHRISTMAS TREES

Small specimen trees of Norway Spruce with roots carefully balled and burlapped are becoming popular for Christmas trees as they may be planted out afterward and serve to ornament the lawn until Santa Claus needs them the following year. Available for shipment at any season, but orders for December delivery should be placed early. Shipping size, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each.

WINDOW-BOX EVERGREENS

Window- or porch-boxes may be made attractive all the year and particularly in winter by planting in them small specimens of some of the hardier evergreens, such as Norway Spruce, American Arborvitæ, and Red Cedar. 12-in. sizes of the above, \$3 for 6, \$5.50 per doz.

Just a Few Special Perennials for Color and Cutting

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) **Long-spurred Yellow.** Quite large flowers, varying in color from light yellow to deep orange. 2 to 3 ft. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Wayside Pink. Pink and yellow flowers, similar to the usual type of long-spurred hybrids. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

Mixed Varieties, including Pink, Lavender, Blue, Red, Cream, White, and so on. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Shasta Daisy). Much resembles the familiar white daisy but the blooms are much larger in size. Midsummer. 1½ to 2 ft. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Desirable plants on account of the late blooming habit, as most varieties open in October and November.

Glory of Seven Oaks. A dwarf, golden yellow variety, seldom more than 2 feet high.

Indian.

Lilian Doty. Pink, shading to flesh. Late October.

Normandie. Creamy white with yellow centers. Late September.

Old-fashioned Red. **Old-fashioned White.**

Old Homestead.

\$1 for 3 plants of any variety, \$2.50 per doz.

See collection, page 36

DIANTHUS deltoides (Maiden Pink). Sprays of pink flowers. A dwarf plant adapted to the rockery.

Hedderwigi. Single and double flowers from light rose to deep crimson.

Barbatus (Sweet William). Colors vary from white to deep red. 1½ to 2 ft.

Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Flowers double, deep crimson.

Newport Pink. Color salmon-pink.

Mixed Varieties and Colors.

\$1 for 3 plants of any variety, \$2.50 per doz.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding-Heart). Heart-shaped pink flowers. Plants thrive in the border and shaded places. 2 ft. \$2 for 3, \$7 per doz.

DIGITALIS purpurea (Foxglove). Flowers vary from white to deep purple, spotted and mottled. Midsummer. 2 ft. \$1 for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris). Well-known Iris or Fleur de Lis. A superb plant for masses of color and for bordering paths and drives. Will thrive under the most adverse conditions.

Black Prince. Rich claret, flushed with purple.

Brooksiana.

Harlequin. White, red, green, and bronze.

Honorabilis. Standards golden; falls rich mahogany-brown. 1½ ft.

Iris King. Standards yellow; falls deep brown.

Mrs. Horace Darwin. Pure white standards; falls marked violet at the base. 2 ft.

Monsignor. Standards violet; falls purple-crimson.

Parc de Neuilly. Dark purple.

Princess Victoria Louise. Standards sulphur-yellow; falls rich purple with cream border.

Rhein Nixe. Standards white; falls violet-blue.

Sherwin Wright. Yellow.

Wyomissing. Standards creamy white, marked with soft rose; falls deep rose, shading to flesh.

\$1 for 3 plants of any one variety, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris). In form the flower is entirely distinct from the German Iris. The standard is entirely lacking in Japanese form, while the falls do not droop but are extended, thus making a rather flat flower.

Gold Bound. Pure white with yellow center; 6 petals.

Idzumigawa. Gray ground, shaded with maroon; 6 petals.

Purple and Gold.

Renjo-no-Tama. White center with wide border of pale lavender.

\$1.25 for 3 plants of any variety, \$4 per doz.

See collection, page 36

 Please use this Order Sheet. It's easier for you and for us.

Waterlilies and Water Plants

Date _____

R.F.D.

State

Parcel Post, Express or Freight

Give name of Express Office if different from Post Office

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We do not prepay postage or express charges. No goods sent C. O. D.

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PLEASE WRITE THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES HERE:

Name _____ Address _____

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Thank you,

INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES CO.

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NYMPHAEA
DAUBIENIANA

Waterlilies

AQUATIC PLANTS

*Ornamental Fishes for
Pools and Aquariums*

PERENNIALS
FOR BORDERS

1926

THE
INDEPENDENCE
NURSERIES CO.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO



ROSE AREY

*Color, freedom of bloom, and
strong growth put this variety
in the front rank of Waterlilies.*